BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 50 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1842. No. 8669

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. J. LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 23rd Sept. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS.

FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected, and also a list of the HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS OF WAR with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth, Price Rs. 6.

Courier Office, 23rd Sept. 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. Ship *Providence*, WILLIAMS, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1842.

PASSAGE TO AUSTRALIA.—The A. 1. British built Barque *Arab*, Captain *W. Westmoreland*, will sail for Van Dieman's Land during the first week of October, *if* a few Passengers offer.

For Freight or Passage, apply to FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1842.

FOR CALCUTTA AND MADRAS, CALLING AT THE MALABAR COAST AND AT COLOMBO—The Barque *Stalkart*, of 560 Tons, Captain DIXON, will have early despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 23rd September 1842.

FOR CALCUTTA, CALLING ON THE COAST IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS—The fast Sailing Barque *Echo*, of 306 Tons Register, N. BURTSAL, Commander. For Passage or light Freight, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 23rd September 1842.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The A. 1. Ship *Ann*, Captain SPAIN, 360 Tons Register, will sail in a week. For light freight and passage, apply to

AGANOOR SONS AND CO.

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines viz.

FROM MESSRS. PINTO, PERES & Co.

Sherry, of first rate quality, Brown & Gold color which can be highly recommended.. Rs. 600 per Butt.
355 per Hhd.
160 per Qr. Cask.

FROM F. B. GARTY, LONDON.

Gold color Sherry, of good quality at Rs. 250 per Hhd.
Do. in cases of 3 & 6 doz. each ,, 21 per doz.
Port Wine in 3 doz. cases ,, ,, 21 per doz.

FROM LEWIS & Co. MADEIRA.

Full bodied Old L. P. Madeira of very choice quality at Rs. 650 per Pipe and Rs. 340 per Hhd.

Very rich Old Cordial Malmsey Madeira at Rs. 276 per Qr. Cask.

FROM S. VERTUE, Junr.

Pale Gold color Sherry, a very pure Wine, and is much approved of, at Rs. 18 per doz. in cases of 3 doz. each.

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, Sept. 23rd 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—*Bills of Exchange*, drawn by the Right Honorable the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 day's sight, in sets of £ 300 £ 200, £ 100 and £ 50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents Ceylon Govt.

Nesbit Row, 23rd September 1842.

ON Sale Bills at 30 days Sight in Sets of £ 50, £ 100, £ 150, and £ 250, each drawn by the Bank of Ceylon on the Directors, London; Exchange at 1/ 11¼d. per Rupee, apply to

WM. & THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
Agents for the Bank of Ceylon.

Rampart Row, 23rd September 1842.

CIRCULAR Letters of Credit on London, payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at *Alexandria, Malta* and other places in the Mediterranean, as well as on the *Continent* of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

REMINGTON AND Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1842.

PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port to the Phœnix Insurance Company of Calcutta, and are prepared to grant Policies on Goods, payable in London, Calcutta, China, and here.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Bombay, 23rd September 1842.

MR. C. OLIVER,

JEWELLER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, MEADOW STREET.

All orders meet with immediate attention.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between me the undersigned and *Bapoo Ragoonath Josee* under the firm of Bapoo Gunputjee and Company in Bombay, in the trade or business of Merchants and Bankers was this day dissolved, as witness my hand this 14th day of September 1842.

GUNPUT B. BHANDAREE.

ખબર•ફીઁથી•આપીએચજે

કું•ફેડલ•શફી•ફરનાર•ગનપટ•બાપશા•લનદારી•તયા•બાપુ•રઘુનાઇ•જેરી•એ•ફમો ઁધો•ણાઓ•બાપુ•ગનપટજી•ફમપનીને નાંમનો•ધંધો•વેપાર•તયા•દલાલીપણાંનું•ફાંમ ચલાવતા•ફુતા•તે•આજ•હીનેથી•એટલે•તારીખ ૧૪ મી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૪૨ ને•હીનેથી•બંધ કીધું છે—દશતખત ❀

ગનપટ•બાપશા•લનદારી

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Goods shipped in London per Ship *Earl of Clare*, for Bombay, by Messrs. Thompson and Foreman consigned to order, have not been cleared from the Ship, and if not taken away in the course of (7) seven days, they will be landed and be given up on the consignee paying all expences,.

424 Bars English Iron, Weighing 20 Tons.

Bombay, Sept. 23d 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 13th of Oct. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction at his Residence BELVEDERE, the Elegant Household Furniture, Plate, *Plated*, Glass and Queen's ware, of capt. J. M. SHORTT, the same consists of Spoons, Forks, and rich plated Dish Covers, Hot water Dishes, Salvers, &c. Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast services. Elegant Blackwood Drawing Room Furniture consisting of Spring cushion Couches, Chairs, and an Ottoman covered with Crimson Damask, a large Plate Pier glass in rich gilt frame, Pier and Round Tables with Marble slabs, Writing Tables, rich plated wall Shades with pans and drops, Chandeliers, Patent Velvet Carpets of the richest colors and patterns, Jackwood Couches, Chairs, Tables, Chefoniers &c. Dressing and Bed Room Furniture of the most select assortment and best workmanship, consisting of Large Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Couches, Chairs, Washing stands, Tables &c. A collection of particularly choice Bijouterries, Figures with Shade Lamps, and a variety of other articles.

Also a first size nearly new slate Billiard Table with India Rubber Cushions made by "Faurston" with marking board, Cue stand and Cues complete. A Grand Piano of particularly brilliant tone made to order for the climate.

Likewise a well built and finished Britzka by "Houldich" of London, a particularly light Phæton, a pair of strong fast going Carriage Horses, 15 Hands high.

N. B.—The Carpets, Carriages or Piano, may be had by Private sale.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Saturday the 8th Oct. 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 27th Inst., Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated and Glass ware &c. of the Revd. Dr. *Stevenson*, the same consists of the usual assortment in a neatly furnished house.

Also a valuable collection of Books. A Chariot and Pair of strong Horses. No Catalogues will be published and the property on view from the 24th Instant.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

By order of the Assignees of Bomanjee Manockjee and Purmanund Girdhur.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Sale on the Premises, on the following days viz.

On Saturday 8th October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Dwelling House with a small Building attached, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee, situated in Bazar Street within the Fort, and nearly opposite to the Apiary.

On Monday 10th October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee, in Market Street within the Fort, and situate behind the beforementioned House.

On Tuesday 11th October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Purmanund Girdhur, situated in Hunimun street without the Fort, and also two pieces of Vacant Ground, situate in the neighbourhood.

On Monday 17th October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense stone Tank, and sundry out houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee, situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim, and next to the old Mahim Police Office. Also at the same time and place, a piece or parcel of vacant Ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

TERMS—A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the Lot is knocked down, and the remainder within three weeks, or the property will be resold; the first purchaser paying all expence, making good all losses, and forfeiting any advantage arising from such resale.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale, a beautifully finished half horse power condensing Engine with boiler complete, and a double action force pump attached, suitable for raising water in a house and other purposes, also a furnace front lengths of gas pipe &c.

BENGAL BISCUITS FOR SALE.

STRONGLY recommended to the notice of Captains of Ships viz.

Cabin Biscuits, Fancy ditto, Spice Nuts, Route Cakes &c. &c.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

PARKER FIELD AND SON'S GUNS AND PISTOLS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a few double Barrelled Guns, Rifles, and Pistols, complete in Mahogany cases by the above well known makers.

Also a handsome Rosewood Second hand Cottage Pianoforte, with Stool—price Rs. 400.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a small quantity of Patent Japan Blacking, from those well known Manufacturers, I. D. WILLIAMS & Co. of London, and which they warrant equal to any ever imported into Bombay—Price Rs 6 per dozen large Bottles.

MARDER'S CELEBRATED JET, for Harness, Buggy Hoods, &c. may still be had at Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co.'s in pint bottles.

TO LET—A commodious and dry Godown measuring about 60 feet long, 22 broad and 8 high. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co

SUPERIOR HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have just received for Commission Sale, the following Superior Harness, &c. which may be inspected at their Premises.

Very handsome Black mounted Carriage Harness..... .....Rups. 225 per set.
Black and Brass mounted, ditto. 150 do.
Very handsome Town made Black mounted Buggy Harness.... 99 do.
Black mounted do. .... 65 do.
Brass mounted do. .... 60 do.
Head Collars with Chains ..... 36 per doz.

LIKEWISE.

A choice assortment of Military Saddles and Bridles, with Patent Holsters complete, Spare Japan and plain Military Regulation Bridles and single and double round Weymouth Bridles, with best Steel Bits and Curbs; and a few real Hogskin superior finished Paris made Hunting Saddles complete, at 35 Rs. each.

MAHABULESHWAR.

A PUCKAH built Bungalow, with Furniture, to be let for the season for Rs. 550, or Rs. 70 per month till the 28th February next.

ALSO TO BE SOLD

A pair of hard working and most serviceable Carriage Horses. They are very quiet and have been used to the hard work required at the Hills. Price Rs. 250.

Apply to ALLEN and Co.

Meadow Street, 23d September 1842.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

TOMORROW Saturday the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms as usual, a large assortment of piece goods of various description, but chiefly of Grey Long Cloths, Jaconetty Cloths, Madapolams, Turkey Red Twill Cloths, Dorias, Mulls, figured Muslins, &c. &c. together with remains of Invoices of Perfumery, Jewellery, and a quantity of Glassware and a few valuable Books (now in view) belonging to a deceased Medical officer.

AT 1 P. M.

On account of Mortgagee, one English Built Shigram and any Carriages or Horses that may offer.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO., have always on hand ready for immediate Sale, a number of new and second hand Britchkas, Cab Phætons, Buggies, Shigrams, Dennets, &c. with or without Horses, as may be required, at most moderate rates.

No. 5, Forbes Street, 23rd Sept. 1842.

ENGLISH FANCY BISCUITS.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO. have just received a few Cases of the above, warranted as fresh as when first cased. Price 2 Rs. per Box.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A SET OF WORM SCREWS.
1 Screw 18 inch.
1 do. 24 ,,
1 do. 30 ,,
1 do. 38 ,,

Apply to BENNETT AND Co.

FOR SALE.—One Palankeen Shigram (nearly new) with Horse and Harness complete, price 650 Rupees.

May be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock daily, at Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. No. 5, Forbes Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE MEYA bin MAHOMED ESOOS Curtay hath contracted and agreed to Mortgage the following property, and all appurtenances thereto situate without the Fort of Bombay, viz—2 Houses Assessed Nos. 6 and 7 with their parcels of ground situate in Chuckla or Coombharwada street.

1 Chawl or Range of Buildings of 6 apartments with it's parcel of ground adjoining the back side of the aforesaid two houses, and situate in Memonwada street, Assessed No. 167.

Any person having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage or Inheritance, whatsoever is hereby required to make known the same to Mr. J. P. LARKINS, Attorney at Law at his office within 14 days—Dated this 22d Sept. 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WITH reference to the notification published in the Bombay *Sumachar* on the 8th instant, regarding the disposing off the two Houses situated one in Butcher street assessed No. 19 and the other in *Hasson Khan Khalifa Row* Assessed No. 24 by one *Limra Ghissa* Butcher; we the constituted Attornies of *Dowlutjee* widow of the late *Janoo Limra* named hereinafter, begs to bring to the Notice of the Public, that the Houses in question are the sole property of the said *Dowlutjee* and not to any other person. That about 3 years ago she left Bombay for Hydrabad with a Priest named *Syed Ally* and placed the undersigned and not the said *Limra Ghissa* in possession of the Houses in question. This is therefore to give Notice that any person purchasing the Houses will be liable to forfeit the same.

MAHOOMUD AHMED.
PERREN HUSSON.

22d September 1842.

અખેર•ખબર

તારીખ ૮ મી•શપટેમબર•ચાલતા•મહીના નીને•દીનેનાં•ખુમબજા•શમાચારમાં•જે•ધેરો•તે નાંનું•એક•ધેર•ફશાહ•વારામો•તે•ફુપર•છાપાનો•આંક ૧૮ મો•તમા•મીજુ•વેર•ફદાંન ખાંત•ખલીફાનાં•રશતાપરનું•તે•ફુપર•છાપાનો આંક ૨૪ મો•તે•બંનધે•ધેરો•વીશો•લીમરા•ગી શા•ફશાહએ•વેચે•નાખવા•શારૂ•એક•અખેર•ખ બર•પરગટ•ફરા•વીંછે•વાશતે•દોલતજી•તે•નાંનું શીમરા•ની•વીઠવાનાં•ધેરે•વેલા•વકીલો•શરધે• લોકોને•જાંણ•ફરી•એચજે•તે•બંનધે•ધેરો•ફુપર ફકેલી•એખલી•દોલતજી•નીછે•ફોજ•બીજા• ધનીયું•તિપર•ફધ•પોચતું•નથી•અને•એ•બા જ•આશરે•તરણ•વરશ•યાઁ•એક•શાહએદ• નાંમે•શાહએદ•અલી•શાધે•હૈદરાબાદ•ગીએ લીછે•અને•તે•ધેરો•ફુપર•ફમો•હેફલ•શફી•ફ રનારને•ચુકરર•કીધાછે•નફીકે•લીમરા•ગીશા તે•જે•ધણી•કેફેચકે•આફારા•શવાધીનમંછે•વા શતે•શરવને•જાણ•ફરી•એચજે•ફરએક• લોકો તે•બંનધે•ગોરો•વેચતાં•લેરો•તે•પોતે•પે તાંનાં• જોખમમાં•રેકેશે ❀

મફમદ•અફમદ
પીરૂ•ફદાંન

THE SEVENTY FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale at Byramjee Nesservanjee Dantra, at the office of Messrs. Diroin, Carter and Co. at the following prices, viz

Whole Ticket at Rupees 113
Half.....do .....,..... ..... 56½
Quarter...do .....,..... ..... 28¼
One eighth..do .....,..... ..... 14¼

First and Second Class on Tickets of the above Lottery.

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE Dantra beg to acquaint the Public, that he has made two Clubs, one of 10 Tickets, and the other of 5 Tickets of the 71st Lottery—the former divided into 50 shares Rs 25 per each share; and the latter into 25 shares at Rs 25 each per share, on the following Terms and Conditions, viz.

The Numbers of the above Tickets will be specified in the receipts of their two respective Clubs; and which will be granted by him to the respective Holders of the shares in the above Clubs, and whatever Prize, or Prizes, may be drawn to the above Tickets shall be equally divided amongst the Shareholders respectively, payable 41 days after the Drawing of the above Lottery at Madras shall have been concluded, if the receipts of the shares are presented within twelve months from the date of the Drawings and not otherwise.—Two per cent commission for managing these Clubs will be deducted from the Prizes.

The Drawing, will take place at Madras on the 7th Nov. 1842.

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

United Service and General Mofussil Agents,
No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA:

provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c, and either short or long dates.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY

of 1343, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.*]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....	200	Tickets
1	ditto	100	ditto
1	ditto	50	ditto
1	ditto	25	ditto
1	ditto	12	ditto
1	ditto	6	ditto
1	ditto	3	ditto
1	ditto	2	ditto
10	ditto of 1 Ticket each..	10	ditto
20	ditto of ½ ditto.....	10	ditto
40	ditto of ¼ ditto.....	10	ditto
80	ditto of ⅛ ditto.....	10	ditto
160	ditto of 1/16 ditto.....	10	ditto
320	ditto of 1/32 ditto.....	10	ditto
1332	ditto of 1/61 ditto.....	22	ditto
		480	Tickets

2,000 Prizes or Chances.
Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843; for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme.* 100 ditto

Total.....580 Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket,* according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings* [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th Sept. 1842.

No. 579. Major General R. A. Willis, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, is permitted to resign his command and proceed to Europe, according to the regulations.

In reporting this resignation, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council will bring to the special notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the services performed by Major General Willis, during an uninterrupted period of forty-two years.

Major General J. Morse, is appointed to succeed Major General Willis on the General Staff of the Army of this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 21st Sept. 1842.

No. 580. The leave to the Neilgherries, granted to major R. Bulkley, of the 24th regiment Native Infantry under date the 8th October 1841, for the benefit of his health, is extended until the 14th October 1843, on the same account.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 20th September 1842.

1. The following medical arrangements are ordered to take place

Assistant surgeon G. Shaw M. D. now on duty at Poona, and T. J. Young and J. C. Trestrail, at present under orders for Guzerat, are directed to proceed to Kurrachee by the earliest opportunity for general duty, under the officiating Superintending surgeon in Scinde.

Assistant surgeons N. M. Pelly, and C. T. Weston M. D. are directed to proceed to Ahmedabad for general duty, vice assistant surgeons Young and Trestrail.

2. The following temporary arrangement in the subordinate medical department is ordered.

Acting Hospital Steward J. Cheason now at Deesa to be attached to H. M's 21 or Queen's Royal Regiment until such time as he can be made available to accompany the Invalids of that regiment to the presidency.

3. Corporal Thomas Worth is transferred from the 2d regiment European Light Infantry, to the 3d Troop of Horse Artillery, and will join its Head Quarters at Mhow, by the first convenient opportunity.

4. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major General Pearson, dated Mhow the 12th instant authorizing the issue of 30 days subsistence money each to 2 rejected recruits enlisted for the Recruit Depot at that Station, to enable them to return to their native villages.

5. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence

1st Battn Artillery—Lieut. J. Pottinger from 17th Sept. to 30th Sept. to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Fort William, General Department, the 9th September, 1842.—Notification.—It having come to the knowledge of government that very erroneous impressions are entertained on the subject of pecuniary arrangements referrible to the resignation of appointments, the hon'ble the president in council is pleased to give notice, that all such arrangements are prohibited, and that on proof of any appointment, civil or military, having been resigned under such circumstances, the nomination consequent on such resignation will be cancelled, and the parties concerned suspended the service in public orders, pending the pleasure of the hon'ble the court of directors.

By order of the hon'ble the President in Council.
G. A. BUSHBY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th Sept. 1842.

No. 86. Mr. Richard William Whish, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived at the Presidency on the 7th instant, by the Steamer Berenice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 16th Sept. 1842.

ERRATUM.

In the notification of the 15th instant, respecting the leave of absence granted to captain G. Thornton, superintendent of Salt Chookees, Ruthagherree, for ditto, read proximo.

Bombay Castle, 17th Sept. 1842.

Lieutenant A. Nash, superintendent of the Deccan revenue survey, is placed in charge of the Indee Purgunna of the Sholapoor collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 21st Sept. 1842.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, first assistant to the collector of Belgaum is allowed leave of absence for a period of six weeks, under section IV of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Bombay and the Sea Coast, for the benefit of his health.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 21st Sept. 1842.

Assistant surgeon Downes, of the Bengal establishment, has been appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, deputy assay master in the Mint, at this presidency.

Assistant surgeon R. Kirk's appointment to this situation, is accordingly cancelled.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that A. C. Travers esq. assistant to the collector and magistrate of Candeish, was examined in the printed regulations on the 2th instant, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

The reverend R. Ward, having returned to the presidency on the 6th instant, by the Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Berenice" will resume his duties as junior chaplain from the 12th instant. The unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under date the 25th October 1841, being cancelled from that date.

Bombay Castle, 16th Sept. 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept of the resignation of the Hon'ble East India Company's service, by J. H. Peily esq. from the 14th instant.

Bombay Castle, 16th Sept. 1842.

The reverend J. Jackson, chaplain of Ahmednuggur, has been allowed leave of absence by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, to visit the presidency, and to be absent from his station, from the 6th instant, to the 1st proximo.

The reverend H. H. Brereton assistant chaplain, is appointed to officiate temporarily at Ahmednuggur, in the place of the reverend mr Jackson.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No 9) dated the 27th July last.

Ecclesiastical Department.
No. 9 of 1842.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
at Bombay.

1. We have to inform you, that we have appointed the reverend Charles Laing, A. M. an assistant chaplain on your establishment, his rank will be determined hereafter.

2. We have also permitted the reverend H. H. Brereton, whose appointment as an assistant chaplain on your establishment was advised in our dispatch to you in this department dated 24th November last, No. 7 to proceed to his destination by the overland route on the 1st August next.

We are &c.
(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
" JOHN COTTON,
London, 27th July 1842. & other Directors.

Bombay Castle, 19th Sept. 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 29) dated 27th July last.

Public Department.
No. 29 of 1842.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
at Bombay.

1. We have to inform you, that we have permitted the undermentioned Gentlemen severally to return to their duty on your civil establishment, viz.

Mr. G. H Pitt, Overland, on the 1st Oct.

Mr. John S. Law, by the Steam Vessel which will convey the Mail of the 1st January next.

2. We have also permitted mr James Erskine, to return to his duty on your civil establishment per ship Childe Harold, with an extension of leave for such period as that ship may be at sea after the 4th October next.

3. We have to inform you, that we have appointed the undermentioned gentlemen, members of the civil service at your presidency, with the rank expressed in their respective certificates, viz.

Mr. Augustus Brooke Warden.
Mr. Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis.

We are &c.
(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
" JOHN COTTON,
London, the 27th July 1842. & 11 other Directors.

Bombay Castle, 21st Sept. 1842.

Lieutenant T. R. Morse, of the 1st Bombay European regiment, is appointed to act as assessor and collector of house tax without the limits of the town of Bombay, and assessor of wheel tax, during the absence of captain J. Burrows, on sick leave.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1842.

Captain J. Burrows, superintendent of police, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month, under section IX of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health, and lieutenant T. R. Morse, of the 1st Bombay European regiment of Infantry, is appointed to act for that officer during his absence.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1842.

Mr. William Courtney, political superintendent at Siwunt Warree, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month, from the 1st proximo, under section V. of the absentee regulations, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Rule passed by the Government of India, under the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, is declared applicable to this Presidency, and republished for general information.

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 17th August 1842.

The following Rule is published for general information, as passed by the Hon'ble the President in Council, under the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, communicated in the Financial Department, dated the 9th February.

RULE.

When an Officer has been temporarily holding a Civil or Military staff appointment, in consequence of the absence of the fixed incumbent on sick leave within the limits prescribed in the absentee rules of the 29th January 1840, and the latter proceed to Europe, or otherwise vacate the appointment, during absence, the locum tenens shall not be entitled to any higher allowances by reason of such vacancy, and in the event of his being permanently appointed to the Office, in which he has been officiating, he shall receive the full salary of that Office only from the date of his permanent appointment.

By order of the Honorable the President in Council.
(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 14th inst ....Chests		206
INDORE.		
Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840-41..... ... .Chests		180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841-42 up to the 13th June .... "		14,681
Total....		14,861
IMPORTED.		
Balance of last year's importation.... ....Chests		2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841. to the 20th instant..... ..... "		14,842
Total....		16,842
EXPORTED		
From the 27th October 1841, to the 13th instant..... ... ...Chests		13,743
Ditto from the 14th to the 20th instant .. .... "		none
Total....		13,743

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1842.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

September 29th. Lieut W. Hodgson, Artillery, from Nuggur.
Do. do Brevet Captain Haselwood, A. A. N. V. B. from Dapoolie
Do. do. Major J. Saunders, 17th N. I. from Poonah.
Do. 21st. Lieut. T. Postans, 18th N. I. from Karrachie.
Do. 22d. Lieut Colonel J. G. Griffith, Artillery, from Ahmednuggur.

Departures.

September 19th. Lieut Christie, 2d European Light Infantry, to Panwell.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Sept 19th. Ship Providence, Thomas Williams, master from Aden 7th Sept.

2 th. The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, lieut. W. C Barker, commanding from Karrachie 17th Sept.

Passengers---Lieut. Williams, H. M. 54th regt. lieut. Longmore, H M 22d regt.

Do Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. H. Quinton, master from Hurnee, 19th Sept.

Passengers---Captain and mrs. Hasselwood and child, captain and mrs Thatcher.

21st. The East India Company's Steam Frigate Semiramis, lieut C. H. Berthon, commanding from Karrachie 15th Sept. left the East India Company's Schooner Shannon, and steam vessel Indus, at Karrachie.

Departures.

Sept. 22d Ship Mayaram Dayaram, P. Puddicombe, master to Aden, Penang, Singapore and Siam.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS	AGENTS	DESTINATION	FOR AIR
Steamer Cleopatra	Capt. Indian Navy....	Suez.....	1 Oct
Ritchie.....	Grey & co.....	London...	in Oct
Windsor Castle..	Higginson & Cardwell..	Liverpool	20 Oct
Caledonia.....	Brownrigg & co.....	Liverpool	
Victory	Frith and co	Liverpool	
Broom..	Grey & co	Liverpool	in Oct
Providence	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Monarch....	McVicar Burn & co..	China	
London	Forbes & co....	China	25 Sept
Mary	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	
Matilda	Grey & co.....	China	in Oct
Harlequin.....	Remington & co..	Macao ...	
Stalkart	Frith & co.....	Calcutta..	20 Sept
Gilbert Henderson..	I. Jefferies	Calcutta..	
Echo	Frith & co	Calcutta..	
Ann.....	Aganoor Sons & co....	Calcutta..	
Arab.....	Forbes and co..... ..	Australia...	in Oct
Oriental..... ...	Dirom Carert & co....	Colombo .	25 Sept
Boudicea.....	Foster & co.....		
Caledonia.....	Bates Owen & co....		
John Campbell..... ...	Foster & co.....		
Caledonia	Viecajee Mhejee		
Charles Grant..... ...	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland.....	D & M Pestonjee		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichun		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co..		
Scaleby Castle..... ...	B. & A. Hormjee		
Broxbournebury.....	Dirom Carter & co....		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co ..		
Champion.....	Skinner & co		
Margaret.....	Bruntjee and co.....		
Brahmin.....	McVicar Burn and co..		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co....		
Portland.....	Campbell Miller & co.		
Earl of Clare..... ...	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Mary Ann	McVicar Burn & co ..		
Maitland	Remington & co		
Alemena	McVicar Burn co		
Morley.....	Dirom Carter & co		
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co		
Ann.....	W & T Edmond & co		
John Panter.....	Remington & co.....		
Barrell	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Candahar.....	McVicar Burn & co ..		
Ardaseer	Cursetjee Cowasjee& co		
Rajasthan.....	W Nicol & co..... ..		
Northumberland	Eglinton Maclean & co.		
Formosa.....	Campbell Miller & co..		
Argyll.....	Foster & co		
William Wallis	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell		
Hookinson	Dirom Carter & co....		
Kelso.....	R mington & co		
John Brewer.....	Foster & co.....		
Lord Lynedoch	Foster & co.....		
Berkshire.....	Foster and co..... ..		
Edward....	Frith & co.....		
Madonna...	McVicar Burn & co....		
Seringapatam.....	Dirom Carter & co....		
Castle Huntley.....	C Cowasjee & co		
Margaret	Brownrigg & co		
Bengodie n.....	Frith & co.....		
William & Ann	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Good Success.....	Sir J J. Sons & co		
H. C. Steamers..	Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Indus		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
" " "	Tender Cardiva		
" " "	Euphrates		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " "	Coote		
" " "	Schooner Maldiva		
" " Royal Tiger			
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " Ship	Hastings		

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED.
Neptune	....	London ..	24th May
Eliza Stewart.....	....	London ..	24th do
Tyrer.....	....	London ..	6th June
John Knox.....	Grey & co.....	London ..	18th June
Harmony	....	London ..	4th July
Wild Irish Girl..... ...	....	London ..	2d July
Coromandel...	....	London ..	7th July
Childe Harold	Foster & co.....	London ..	10th July
Malabar.....	Skinner & co.....	London ..	23d July
Salisbury	....	Liverpool	4th June
Leonard Dobbin..... ..	W. Nicol & co..... ..	Liverpool	27th do
Eleanor.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Liverpool	11th June
Lucy Wright.....	McVicar Burn & co....	Liverpool	19th June
Stirlingshire.....	W & T Edmonds & co..	Liverpool	1st July
Pandora	Frith & co.....	Liverpool	23d June
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	14th July
Helen Mer.....	....	Liverpool	4th Aug
Ariadne.....	....	Clyde	17th do
John Gray.....	....	Clyde	18th doe
Ann Martin	....	Clyde	27th June
Euclea	....	Clyde	27th June
Clutha.....	....	Clyde	27th June
Christina	Frith & co	China	8th June

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

September 7th—English Barque Royal Consort, John Roman, from London 18th April and Rio de Janeiro 13th June; English Barque Grafton, J. M. Cocks, from Newcastle 7th February and Bordeaux 18th May; English Ship Isabel, W. Griffiths, from Liverpool 30th April; English Ship Beulah, W. Paton, from London 30th May, and English Ship Mary Elizabeth, Thom, from Eunore 29th August.

September 8th—English Ship Bengallee, Praines, from Celler 2d May; English Ship Recardo, Goble, from London 23d April; English Ship Ellenborough, M. G. Close, from London (no date) Portsmouth 2d June and Madras 2d September, and English Ship Osceola, J. M. Luke, from Bombay 19th Aug. and Madras 1st Sept.

☞ Massisolt arrived off Calcutta on the 7th, and Hoogly and William Lee on the 8th instant.

September 9th—English Ship Oxford, A. Smith, from London 9th May, and English Barque Swallow, R. Macallister, from Penang 22d August.

☞ Grafton, Beulah, Isabel, Royal Consort and Samarang arrived off Cooly Bazar on the 9th instant.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Royal Consort, from London—mrs. Galloway and four children; major Galloway, captain H. Strickland, lieut. J. J. Bull and ensign W. Emerson, 10th regt; mr. J. A. Bastock, assistant surgeon 34 buffs; 149 N. C. officers rank and file 10th regt. 15 women and 20 children.

Per Beulah, from Gravesend—Lieut. col. John Scott. capt. C. M. Dawson, lieutenants Power and Turner, and cornet Stoddart, H. M. 8 ; mr Scott, assistant surgeon, 13th light infantry; Caroline, wife of Private Fane, and 216 troops, queen's 9th royal lancers.

Per Isabel.—Mr. G. Hunter, professor of music.

Per Ellenborough, from London.—Mesdames Boulderson Lovel. Fraser, Norman, Simpson, Down, and Taylor; Misses Reid, Johnstone, Fraser; mr. Boulderson, Bengal C. S.; dr. Lovel, Madras medical establishment; major Dickinson, 55th Bengal N. I ; captain Sampson, Bengal 22d N. I. captain Down, Madras 8th cavalry; captain Norgate, Bengal N. I ; lieut. Sale, Bengal engineers; captain Moore, Bengal cavalry, captain Jones, Bengal N. I.; lieut. Elliot, Bengal artillery; captain Gilmore, Bengal N.I.; mr. Hay, Bengal C. S.; mr. Wylie, Barrister; mr. Norman, barrister; mr. Nightingale, cadet; ensign Cummings, H. M. regiment Madras; messrs. Sage, Foster, Palmer, Hause, Kay, Carita, Bristow, Carnegbee, Cleveland, and Partridge, cadets; mr. Broomhall, artist for Madras.

Per Osceola, from Bombay and Madras.—T. E. Rogers, esq. master attendant; lieut. Rogers, R. H., and R. W. Longstaff, esq., surgeon.

Per Ricardo,—mr. J. D. Allies, from Bristol, and mr. T. E. Parkinson, from London.

Per Oxford—Captains Andrew Spottiswoode and Edward R. tead, lieuts. Gilbert Nicholson and John C. Campbell, cornets W. Anderton and John H. Carew, assistant surgeon W. G. L. Staunlow.—She has troops on board.

Per Swallow Mrs. Godfrey and 2 children, mrs. Monteith and 2 children, lieutenant Fergusson, G. G. bodyguard, captain Lyons, superintendent of Cachar, captain Godfrey, Madras artillery, D. Monteith, esq. Wm. Sinclair, esq. and dr. R. Christer, Bengal medical service.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

8th—Henrietta, Longford, for London, and Thomas and Joseph Crisp, Lawrence, for London, in a day or two; Dartmouth, Jacaie, for Bombay, and Saxe Gotha, Andrews, for Liverpool, in 2 or 3 days

9th—Thomas Lowry, Graham, for Singapore and China and William George, Wright, for Liverpool, in a day or two and Rosianna, Johnston, for London in 3 or 4 days.

10th—Brooke, Carpenter, for Liverpool, in 3 or 4 days, Reed, Dixon, for Singapore, in 4 or 5 days, Hanna Kerr, Potie, for Bombay, and Abbotsford, Davidson, for Madras and the Mauritius, in a day or two.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Ricardo, on the 17th May, spoke the barque Ann Best, of Liverpool, in 1st 20-42 N, long 23-50-30 West from Lisbon, bound to Buenos Ayres 10 days out, all well.

REMARKS.

The Ellenborough, during her passage of 84 days from the Pilot to Madras, made the following average, carrying Royals nearly all the time, forty seven days. 208 and ½ miles per day during which she averaged for 23 days. 235 miles per day, her longest run out of the influence of all current, by observations was 247½ miles in 24 hours, and 276 miles the following day. We can moreover, honestly state this splendid ship has never had what could be termed a press of canvass on her. She made a long passage to the line, having light airs the whole way. Our run from thence round to the line in W. long. was such as has perhaps never been equalled.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible] Francisca, W. [illegible] from Ceylon 2d September.

[illegible] Rapid, R. N. D. Towell from Ostend 1st instant.

[illegible] from Vizagapatam

[illegible]

[illegible] Assistant Apothecaries, 20 Coolies, and 10 Sepoys, in the Barque Bangalore, for Manila, to Sunore and Calcutta.

Do. do. Brig Pandelain, W. Goodwin, to Kelapillan.

Do. 12. Barque Acasia, J. Bathency, to Europe and Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th September, by the Reverend Robert Nesbit, mr. John Sprague, to Miss Mary Cassily.

DEATH.

On the 7th September, at Cambay, Charles James Harrison, infant son of Captain Davies, 11th Regiment N. I.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 8th September, the lady of A. G. Glass, esq., of a daughter.

At Meerut, on the 27th August, the lady of Dr. Nisbet, horse artillery, of a daughter.

At Simla, on the 25th August, the lady of captain S. B. Goad, 1st light cavalry, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 8th August, the wife of major R. Roberts, horse artillery, of a daughter.

At Chinsurah, on the 1st September, the wife of mr. A. Ure, of a daughter, still-born.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Bellary, on the 5th instant, the lady of captain T. P. Hay, 2nd E. L. I. of a daughter.

At Vizagapatam, on Saturday the 27th August, 1842, the wife of mr. T. A. Mainwaring, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Vizagapatam, on the 16th August 1842, mrs. H. C. Leonhard, relict of the late John Leonhard esq.

BOMBAY RACES.

FEBRUARY 1843.

1st. A sweepstakes of 50 Gold mohurs each P. P. with 500 Rs. from the Fund for all Arab maidens that have never started before the 1st July 1842, 2 miles 8st. 7lbs. To be closed on the 1st July 1842, already four subscribers.

2nd. A Welter Rs. 400 from the Fund with a sweepstakes of 150 Rs. each, for all Arabs, 11st. 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders, 1½ miles.

3rd. A sweepstakes of Rs. 300 each with 300 from the Fund for all Maiden Galloways that have never started, 14 hands and under 1½ miles 8st. 4lbs.

4th. A Give and Take Rs. 300 from the Fund with a sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, 14 hands carrying 9 stone, 1½ miles Heats.

2ND DAY.

1st. 25 Gold mohurs sweepstakes P. P. with 300 Rs. from the Fund for Arab Horses that never won, 8st. 4lbs. 1½ miles heats. To be closed 1st July 1842, three subscribers.

2nd. A Maiden Welter stakes of 10 Gold mohurs each with 400 Rs. from the Fund for all Arabs that never started before the 1st July 1842, 1½ miles, 11 stone.

3rd. A sweepstakes of 500 Rs. each for all Maiden Arabs that never started before the 1st day of meeting, 2 miles 8st. 7lbs. Winner of the 50 Gold mohurs sweepstakes on the 1st day to carry 5lbs. extra.

3RD DAY.

1st. Sweepstakes of Rs. 500 each for all Maiden Arabs that have never won before the 1st November 1842, 3 miles. 8st. 4lbs. the winner of one Race 8st. 7lbs. of two races 8st. 10lbs. of three or more 9 stone. to be closed on the 1st November 1842.

2nd. The Byculla Club Purse with a sweepstakes of Rs 150 each for all Arabs, weight for age, 1½ miles and a distance Heats.

3rd. The Bombay Turf Cup value 100 Guineas according to its conditions with a sweepstakes of Rs. 300, 2 miles, 9 stone.

4th. The Forbes Stakes of 450 Rupees from the Fund and 10 Gold mohurs each subscriber, Arabs to carry 9 stone, English and Cape Horses agreeably to rule 12, 3 miles.

4TH DAY.

1st. A sweepstakes of 20 Gold mohurs each with 300 from the Fund P. P. for all Arabs that never won previous of the 1st day of November 1842. 1½ miles, weight for age. The 50 Gold mohurs sweepstakes to carry 7lbs. extra, and of the 25 Gold mohur, 4lbs. extra, three subscribers.

2nd. The Mallet stakes of 450 Rs. from the Fund and 10 Gold mohurs each subscriber for all Arab horses, to be handicapped by the Stewards, 3 miles.

3rd. 1000 Rs. Given by Abdool Wahab for horses purchased of him after the 1st October 1841. 2 miles 8st. 4lbs. winners 5lbs. extra, two horses or no race.

4th. The Ladies and Bachelors Purse for all Arabs, Rs. 300 from the Fund with a sweepstakes of 150 Rs. each, one mile Heat, 8st. 7lbs.

5TH DAY.

1st. A Whim Plate of Rs. 300 from the Fund for all Arabs, weight for age and inches, entrance 100 Rs. 2½ miles.

2nd. A Purse of Rs. 1500 given by Moosa the Dealer, for all horses purchased of him after the 1st January 1842. 2 miles 8st. 4lbs. winners once 5lbs. extra, twice or more 7lbs. extra. If only two Horses start 1000 Rs. given, a horse walking over to receive 500 Rs., entrance Rs. 100.

3rd. The little Welter of Rs. 300 from the Fund with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each, 1¼ miles, 11st. Gentleman Riders. The winner to be sold for Rs. 800 if demanded within half an hour.

6TH DAY.

1st. A forced Handicap for all winners of public money during the meeting optional to losers, Rs 500 from the Fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each, 2 miles.

2nd. A Plate of Rs. 300 for the Beaten horses of the season, with a sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each, 1¼ miles, to be handicapped by the Stewards.

3rd. A Poney Plate of Rs. 25 with a sweepstakes of 15 Rs. each, half mile heats, catch weights, 12 hands 3 inches and under.

4th. A Purse of Rs. 75 for all horses from the Dealers Stables, the Second horse to receive 25 Rs. of the above, once round the course.

MEM.

1st. Stewards should be elected for one year instead of as hitherto a few days before the meeting & that every thing connected with Racing should be laid before them; for instance, a Gentleman wishing his horse to be aged on the 1st May to prove he has colt's tooth should have this certified by one of the Stewards at Bombay, or Stewards or Secretary at other Race Course and not as hitherto, by producing a certificate from any person he has shown his horse to. The Secretary to be considered as a Steward at Office.

2d. All Sweepstakes money should be paid the day before running into the Secretary's hand. This rule is already in the laws, but is never enforced, the present plan adopted is of each person paying to the winner which is the cause of great inconvenience.

3rd. All Horses 14 hands and under to be considered Galloways, the same as it is at Calcutta and Madras.

4th. All persons running private matches on the Race Course between the opening and closing of the inner course shall pay the usual entrance money.

5th. All trainers of bona fide property will in future have to pay 50 Rupees for defraying the expenses of keeping the Course in order. In Confederates, each Confederate must have subscribed that sum.

6th. Every horse trained on the Course must pay Eight Rupees more for every race he wins. Ponies half price—This rule is already in the laws but not enforced.

7th. 3lbs. three extra weight undeclared to be the limit in place of 2lbs. two for the future.

CALENDAR,—SEPT. 30 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M	PHASES OF THE MOON D. H. M.
F.	23	Battle of Assaye, 1803.	0 51	1 4	
S.	24		1 20	1 36	
Sun.	25	18th Sunday after Trinity.	1 50	2 15	
M.	26	St. Cyprian.	2 34	2 56	
T.	27		3 19	3 46	(27 7 57 A.
W.	28		4 15	4 47	
Th.	29	St. Michael.	5 32	6 22	

ERRATA.

IN the Advertisement appeared in the last Tuesday's *Courier* of DHUNJEERBHOY HORMUSJEE in the 15th line, read "*Belcurset*" for "*Belcurset*."

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1842.

The following is a list of Passengers who are proceeding [illegible] *Cleopatra* on the 1st October.

[illegible]

We have to acknowledge Calcutta Papers to the 10th, Madras 14th, Delhi the 10th and Agra the 10th Instant—they contain some interesting matter from which we have made copious Extracts.

On Thursday morning from 2 to 4 A. M. we were visited by the tail end of the Elephanta!—thunder and lightning followed by rain; although there was a good deal of forked lightning, we have not heard of any damage to houses, or injury to individuals. We may now look for the *enjoyment* of six weeks of uninterrupted heat.

The *United Service Gazette* of Tuesday last, made an announcement, which was copied by the *Times* of the following day, proving that everything is not true that appears in print. It was announced, that the humble Editor of the *Courier*, was to succeed Mr. Davies, as Master in Equity, on the return of the latter gentleman to Europe. The fact is otherwise—the patronage of the Court, in this instance, has been most worthily conferred on Mr. Campbell, a gentleman of long standing at the Bar, and of undoubted qualifications. We had no claim, and urged no pretensions.

Is it too much, to ask of our cotemporaries, that they will in future abstain from making any announcement calculated to injure us, until they shall have satisfied themselves by inquiry, that they have not been misled or imposed upon?

We have much pleasure in announcing the appointment of Mr. Leggett, to the responsible Office of Deputy Sheriff. The Public have every confidence, that the duties of his office will be discharged by him, as they were by his *Predecessor* with fidelity and zeal.

In our paper of last Tuesday, we published a letter, signed *Du Cos.* purporting to contain the announcement of the nomination of Monsieur Lefevre, as French Consular Agent at Bombay, by H. M. Louis Philip, at the solicitation of Monsieur *Du Cos*, a Deputy. We need scarcely say, we gave insertion to the letter in perfect good faith, believing it to be genuine. On the morning of publication Monsieur Roussac, the agent of the French Government in Bombay, favored us with a call, when we were fully convinced that the communication was a compound of forgery and falsehood.—*Forgery* as respects the name of Monsieur *Du Cos*, a Deputy of high character and distinction in France—and *falsehood*, as regards the whole of the facts. The tendency of the letter, as satisfactorily explained to us, manifestly is, to throw ridicule upon one of the most illustrious sovereigns in Europe—the Deputy of a great commercial city, which carries on trade with Bombay—a foreign General (Ventura) who has earned distinction in India—and lastly on Monsieur Lefevre himself. We have little doubt that the *honorable minded gentleman* who in secret concocted this mischievous tissue of falsehoods, crowned by forgery, chuckles at the success of his imposition upon our credulity, and dignifies his literary exploit with the name of *Hoax*—we would not, on any account, deprive him of any of the agreeable associations connected with his successful imposition—we leave him in the unquestioned possession of acknowledged proficiency in the honorable vocation he has chosen to adopt, but we give him the assurance, that no man of honor would have recourse to such cowardly and anonymous attacks on private reputation—For ourselves, if the imposition had been calculated only to show how gullible we were, we should have depended upon the good taste and right feeling of our readers, for our justification—to impose upon an Editor by a statement of a fact, supported by a respectable signature, is not a matter of much difficulty, the veriest blockhead in the community, may at any time cheat the most intelligent, if he dare to encounter the risk and penal consequences of detection. We have been induced to treat this affair at some length, from the respect we entertain for the high character of the French people, many of whom are now amongst the visitors at this Presidency, and who have expressed their indignant sense of the injury the announcement was calculated to inflict upon their countrymen. We regret, for their sakes, that we printed the fabrication, which we feel assured did not emanate from any of themselves, for, the high standard of French character and honor, would prevent any of that chivalrous Nation from stabbing in the dark, or seeking infamous security from deserved punishment, under a forged signature.

We retain the manuscript for the inspection of such French gentlemen as may desire to discover the author—a measure to accomplish which, we will cheerfully afford them every facility in our power.

We entertained a strong hope we confess that now when our Armies are actually on the advance, undeterred by the intimidation, and the pecuniary calculations of our cotemporary of the *Times*, he would have given in his tardy adhesion, and cheered on our advancing countrymen, with all the powers of his energetic pen—we expected, that when he found his powers of *persuasion thrown away upon the* Governor General—when he discovered the inutility of any longer essaying to deter British Armies from taking signal satisfaction of treacherous Barbarian foes—when he found that British wives, mothers, and children would be redeemed from Affghan slavery, at all hazards, and at any expense, by British Bayonets, we hoped, we repeat, that our able cotemporary would have no longer attempted to stem the torrent; or offer unavailing and impotent opposition to the measures of the Indian Government. We were deceived. We hoped impossibilities—instead of occupying his time, as we gave him credit for of late, in devising the most honorable mode of recanting an error "evacuating" untenable positions—"withdrawing" from threadbare and rotten arguments and illustrations:—he has become more incorrigible than ever, and spurns the *locus penitentiæ* offered to him by the liberality of his brethren of the Press, who would gladly have received him, on his restoration to reason and common sense. Under the head Jellalabad, in the *Times* of the 21st Instant, we find after a short narrative of late events in that quarter, an expression of regret that there had been such operations upon record, as the levelling of villages, and cutting down of trees by General Pollock's *force*. "It has," [illegible] "till within the present year, [illegible] ing place of a priest who had [illegible] his countrymen in the defence of their religion—nor like that at Gundamuck, of having remained two days absent from camp for the purpose of levelling villages, and destroying fruit tree because they were much valued, after they had expelled the enemy, destroyed their strongholds, and effected all the havoc necessary for their own security, or sanctioned by the usages of European War"! Now celebrated as is our cotemporary for the maintenance of the most desperate doctrines and the assertion of the most untenable arguments to support them, we do not remember at any former period, his so far losing sight of all sense and reason, as he appears to do in the extracts we have just given—We ask the *Times* to point out intelligibly to any man's comprehension, what is and where is the "government of the country" against which he wishes the war to be exclusively confined! Will the *Times* revert for a moment to his native home, and inform his Readers, in what manner the Highlands of Scotland could ever have been reduced to subjection to the British Power, if the invading armies had contented themselves with a lowland march, and traversed the Country from end to end, merely for the purpose of returning back again with all the pageantry of an empty procession! Would any commander of those days have fulfilled his duty to his King or Country, contenting himself with chasing the flying foe to their mountain fastnesses, and at the same time *most mercifully leaving their houses, forts and castles ready to receive back the refugees—when the invaders had passed on?*—*Suppose that army on its* return, lessened in numbers, and weakened by the toils of the Campaign, reduced to the necessity of renewing the battle at every step, and again beseiging forts and castles, which through humanity they had left standing—what reception would such a leader deserve and receive at the hands of his betrayed Country?

If our cotemporary find for us the "Government of the Country," in any tangible shape, and proves to us that we can subdue that Government without subjugating the horde of petty Chiettains who either are or affect to be independent—then but not till then will we admit his reasoning good, or his remonstrances of any weight. At a time when England was feudal throughout—when every Earl or Baron could shut himself up in his castle, and bid defiance to the King, his feudal chief—where was the "Government of the Country" against which exclusively to wage war? An invading enemy might reduce London and the other Royal cities and towns immediately subject to the Crown, but will it be argued that an advancing enemy had no right by the usages of War, to batter down all the strongholds on their line of march—without stopping to try the question of public or private property? The idea of separating the "*peasantry*," (as the *Times* poetically describes those whom in another place, he calls "the populace of the neighbourhood"—from the fighting population, is on the face of it an arrant absurdity. Who is to be the judge? Who is to decide, and when, whether an Affghan be one of the "peasantry" of the *Times*, or one of the hired murderers

Every man found in arms is to be considered an enemy, and if the "populace of the neighbourhood" opposed us on our march, we would not counsel our Generals Nott and Pollock, to let them off, because the *Times* designates them "peasantry."—Again, the protest against the use of such sarcasms, and aspersions upon the troops, as the *Times* applies in the words we have above quoted—"Around Jellalabad and Candahar we wanted employment for our troops, and the mild pastime we selected was that of pillaging the peasantry?" Is this charge sustained or sustainable—does it fairly describe the conduct and character of the British Soldier? Is it consistent with the character of the Nation, or the General in command? No man but the Editor of a newspaper would be tolerated in using such criminatory language towards a service unequalled throughout the world. Destroying the dwelling place of the Priest, who had too zealously stirred up his Countrymen in defence of their religion—is attributed as a crime inexpiable. Does our cotemporary recollect any instances at home of Priests themselves, being very properly suspended by the neck, for this same little peccadilla "too zealously stirring up their Country in defence of their religion." Will he allow us to remind him that Religion, and the Defence of Religion, have been too often made the excuse for the perpetration of the greatest atrocities. We have not stated a tittle of our objections to this most outrageous article of the *Times*—but we fear to weary our Readers, and will take leave of the truly *original* article, after noticing a very *pathetic* passage or two. After alluding to the dangers that will beset future travellers in Affghanistan (we advise them to stay at home) the *Times* proceeds "can *they* look for mercy whose countrymen have shown none? or can *they* hope that the remembrance of the dwelling places we have laid desolate—of the graves which sheltered the village Patriots of past generations which we have uprooted, will fail to nerve the arm of the infuriated Affghan peasant to plant the dagger deep in the bosom of the victim: when he recollects how the Feringhee found, and how he left his Country?" Positively the early portion of this brilliant sentence almost excited us to tears of commiseration—we fancied we were perusing the "Deserted Village" in prose—all our sympathies were aroused by the poetic associations connected with "dwelling places desolate"—"graves sheltering village Patriots of past generations"—"uprooted"—but the illusion was dispelled by the Magician who produced it—and his mention of "infuriated Affghan peasants planting daggers deep in the bosoms of victims," brought us back in imagination from "Sweet Auburn loveliest Village of the plain," to the Affghan Peasantry—daggers—battle—murder—sudden death!!

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

On Sunday evening, we had something like strong Elephanta. The wind blew from the East, and N. E. in strong sudden gusts and swells. The eastern sky, reflected against the setting sun, looked like a heavy canopy of yellow clay, till the closing night reduced it to a murky darkness. The thunder rumbled from high to low in one uninterrupted [illegible] several hours. Some hea[illegible]

[illegible] Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, SEPT. 10.

We have only one letter from Mammoo Kail of as late a date as the despatch published last Wednesday; it gives many particulars of the engagement. Our letters from Jellalabad reach to the 26th ultimo, and though some of them are of an earlier date they will still be found interesting. One of the 22d, gives the disposition of our forces in the passes and along the line of the present operations. Nothing is mentioned of Captain Troup's death, but from certain sources we are assured that Futteh Jung has actually been murdered in a dastardly manner. One correspondent states that Major Huish was wounded in the thigh, and it is mentioned also, though we merely give it as report, that the enemy had Hindoostanees with them. The Jugdulluk pass is said to be occupied by 6000 men with 6 guns so it is probable that there will yet be more fighting. The troops are said to be still very badly off for carriage.

We are very happy to learn that the release of Mrs. Bowlin, Mr. Winn's daughter, whose existence was mentioned some time since, has been effected; she arrived at Jellalabad on the 19th of August much fatigued and after undergoing some danger in her escape. The four Affghans who had been employed in effecting it received from Mr. Harding, steward to Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, the sum promised to them in case of success (500 Rs) and the part he has taken in the liberation of the captive does Mr. Harding great credit.

Mammoo Khail, 25th August.

The following may give you some idea of what occurred yesterday in the neighbourhood of Mammoo Khail:—

At 4 A. M. of the 24th, a squadron of the 3d Dragoons, and Broadfoot's Sappers having arrived from Futtiabad, which place they left at 10 o'clock at night, the whole of the 2d Brigade moved from Gundamuck to attack a party of Affghans who were in the neighbourhood of the fort and village of Mamoo Khail, leaving for the protection of the camp 600 sepoys and the Dragoons. After ascending some steep hills, two columns of attack were formed, the right under Colonel Taylor, H. M.'s 9th, and the left under Brigadier Tulloch, each consisting of a wing of the 9th and a Regiment of Native Infantry, whilst Broadfoot's indefatigable Sappers and the Cavalry were sent well to the right for the purpose of intercepting any retreat towards Cabool. Abbott's guns, 9 pounders, were placed between the skirmishers and column. On arriving near the village, the enemy about 1100 strong, were found waiting to receive us, but the fire of the guns and skirmishers soon compelled them to retire, which they did gradually towards the mountains, followed by the Infantry, the guns being unable to surmount the obstacles the country presented, and rendered more impracticable by a partial attempt to swamp the fields which rose in terraces one above the other to the foot of the hills, up which the enemy quickly ascended, pursued by Colonel Taylor, who took up a position on a low range of barren rocks, whilst another party supported his left. The left column remained in position in the captured fort which the enemy evacuated, to fight in the hills where they felt certain of possessing a great advantage, without a fear of being molested in the rear. Accordingly the advanced post had a constant skirmishing fire kept upon them for nearly four hours, during which both parties sustained considerable loss, as the Affghans were very daring and frequently pressed hard on the troops, whose cool and steady fire, however, forced them back to a respectful distance. In the mean time the movement of the cavalry and Sappers on the right had been unperceived, and a number of the enemy on their way to Cabool found themselves near the former, who charged and cut up a few, capturing some mules and horses; but a deep ravine intervening, allowed the enemy to use their jezzails and escape, thus disappointing the troopers, who, with the Europeans and Natives, were hurrying with anxiety to avenge the massacre of those, the traces of whose destruction were visible in every hut they approached. Whilst, the troops were advancing, all the houses and forts were set on fire, the original intention being to return to Gundamuck, but the entire defeat of the enemy, with the discovery that the supply of water at Mammoo Khail did not entirely rest with the enemy, were the causes of the General changing his mind and ordering, at 1 P. M. the recal of the more advanced troops and the bringing up of the camp to the new ground. The latter was effected without any attack but the others were followed and fired at from long distances for a short time, after which every thing became quiet, and not a single Juzzail has since been discharged. The enemy consisted of 110 horsemen, 500 infantry from Cabool, and as many more from the villages in the valley. They are all, however, now so thoroughly satisfied within the treatment they have experienced that most of the neighbouring petty Chiefs have given themselves up as hostages for good behaviour and procuring supplies. Our loss has been great, comparatively speaking; 3 officers, Major Huish, Captain Edwards, and Ens. Robertson wounded, 2 killed and 8 wounded, 9th Foot; 30 killed and wounded, 26th N. I.; 5 casualties, including an European Sergeant in the Sappers, and a few others belonging to the 60th N. I. and Cavalry; altogether 51 are supposed to be killed and wounded, some of the latter very severely. The effect of this small fight will, however, be good; even now it is apparent, and great is the sorrow with which the inhabitants are watching from the pine forest, on the higher ranges of hills, the destruction of their luxuriant fields and rich vineyards, large trees and comfortable homes where camp followers, camels and fire are waging a war of extermination. Already the panic has spread, and hoary headed patriarchs, with crutches to rest their chins upon, are seen winding their way towards the head quarters, willing to accede to any terms which may save them from a similar fate. The greatest credit is due to General Pollock who commanded personally, and whose excellent arrangements prevented any mistake, whilst his presence, as usual in the front, gave an assurance that nothing was left to chance which proper orders could prevent."

Jellalabad, 22d August, 1842.

"General Pollock marched to Sooltanpore on the 20th, and to Futtiabad on the 21st, taking with him the 2nd Brigade; he proposed advancing, without a halt to Gundamuck. Brigadier Monteath, with the 4th Brigade, marches for Futtiabad to-morrow, (the 23d,) taking fourteen days' supplies—General Pollock took a like quantity. Including them, Brigadier Sale's force, three full Brigades, with the Jezailchees, Sappers, Dragoons, 1st Cavalry, Tait's Irregulars, (less two hundred men at Dhakka,) and a squadron of 10th Cavalry, will be in advance of Jellalabad to-morrow, leaving for the garrison of that place, under Colonel Eckford, the 13th and 53rd Native Infantry, and two squadrons 10th Cavalry. At Dhakka remain the 30th and 64th furnishing a wing of one corps for Ali Musjid to be relieved every fortnight. A corps of one thousand irregulars, under Corsar, is likewise at Ali Musjid, and Thomas's Regiment at Lundikhana; Abbott's battery, and four guns of each troop of Horse Artillery, with all the horses, men, and officers, are in advance; the Mountain Train accompanies Brigadier Monteath.

Such is the disposi[illegible]

[illegible] doubtless [illegible]

[illegible] Colonel [illegible] report [illegible] force of eight thousand [illegible] departure from this vicinity will, without humbug, be very much regretted. The Club give him a dinner, and it is said, that the ladies are *clubbing* for a Ball to one who has always been foremost in promoting the amusements of this station and Deyrah. Very heavy rain has lately fallen, which has done much damage to the roads, so that they are in reality very dangerous, and many accidents have happened to native property and life."

[illegible] Tours of the year on a [illegible] where he lost a great part of his [illegible]; and then, just as the warm weather is expiring, and before one animal of the thousands coming from the Provinces is arrived, should hurry on to Cabool, cannot be supposed his own choice; we must infer, therefore, that at the eleventh hour, orders for an advance have arrived from home. Be it so. We have often encountered difficulties in India, but have never been eventually mastered by them.

General Nott has, we hear, gone up with six Native Infantry Regiments, and one European, eleven hundred Cavalry, and twenty guns, a beautiful force, and, if well managed, able to march to Khiva. But what is the going to Kabool for? What can be effect in a week or twenty days? Suppose he finds the town empty, what is he to do? Friends, he can find none; for our declared intention of departure must prevent a hand being raised in our favour.

The Seikhs, with Captain Laurence, go to Gundamuck, and a portion accompany General Pollock to Kabool; they are said to be well pleased at the advance, though in truth they have had less to complain of than our own troops; for though not two miles off, they have grass in abundance, water, verdure all round, and shelter from the sun, while we have had nothing but dust and filth, the whole bank of the river, and all round the town, being perfectly pestiferous."

"Jellalabad, August 25th 1842.

The native report is, that Ukhbar Khan has actually bolted, and has taken all the prisoners with him, and another was, that he had sent for Futteh Jung, and had him branded on the arm, at which the Chief's had taken great offence, particularly the Kuzzilbash part of the community. Not a word have we had by way of confirmation of Nott's victory, I begin to disbelieve the truth of it." Although the army has advanced upon Cabool, I think they have no idea of retaining it, for General Pollock's orders were from Gundamuck, that each camp follower was to be served out with eight days' provisions, which he was to carry himself, as the Commissariat wouldnot be able to do so for them. The news from camp just come in is, that Pollock had a fight at Mammoo Khail, the Affghans were well thrashed, with little loss on our side. Futteh Jung, poor devil, is dead, & no mistake. Syud Mahomed, the Chief of Lughman, and who is the friend of every European, is in Cabool, with a party of Hazorahs, and has joined the Kuzzilbashes. It is said that they have also had a fight among themselves, I hope it may be true. If Syud Mamomed has really reached Cabool with the hazarahs, this will at once put an end to all Ukhbar Khan's hopes and expectations, for the whole of the Chief's family were murdered by him, and his being at Cabool can of course bode no good to Ukhbar Khan's cause. A very few days more must settle this strange eventful history."

"Peshawur, 30th August 1842.

"We are expecting 20 lakhs of treasure said to have left Ferozepoor under Captain O'Hanlon, 1st Light Cavalry, on his way to join his Regiment, but at the slow rate all our convoys travel I conjecture they will be six weeks getting here, and then have no occasion to go forward. * * In the Khyber, I hear, matters are quiet now, though a dash was made a few days ago by about 500 Afreedis on a kafila between Lundekhana and Huftchai. They carried off 12 camels without their loads (some of the escort having cut the fastenings with their tulwars), a few bullocks, and 40 or 50 sheep. A party of them attempted, I am told, to surprise the picquets at Ali Musjid, but were unsuccessful. Every one speaks well of the road constructed by your friend Lieutenant Goodwyn; it is an excellent job, and I hear the pass is scarcely recognizable by any one who went through before these works were commenced on. The accounts from Pollck's force are all very favorable, but as you are, no doubt in possession of the news, I shall not trouble you with any details."

We give the following translation of a Lahore Ukhbar, which is a curiosity in its way, and shall continue occasionally to present one to our readers:—

Translation of the Ukbar of the Durbar of Maharajah Shere Singh, dated from 11th August to 17th August, 1842.

A purwannah was issued to the agent at Wutalah, notifying the Maharajah's intention of visiting that place, and directing preparations to be made for his reception. An order was despatched to Rajah Dhyan Singh at Jellalabad to attend the Maharajah without delay. A messenger arrived from Rajah Goolab Singh at Jhumoo, with a despatch, reporting that Noor Khan, zumeendar, had assembled a force of 2,000 men, taken possession of a fort, thrown off his allegiance to His Highness and was committing depredations. A purwannah was despatched in reply directing him to seize the traitors and forward them to the seat of government.

August 12th.—At the durbar Rajah Soochet Singh intimated that Ram Singh Sookah, who had been deputed by him to conduct the affairs of his jageer, had embezzled 25,000 rupees, for which he had confined him, and enrreated the Maharajah would pay no attention to the representations of the culprit. His Highness signified compliance. It is reported that the Rajah has confined this wretch in a well, with irons on his legs, neck and arms. Sirdar Lena Singh presented two horses and 25 golden images, and reported having proceeded to settle some differences in Radanuggur, which he had effected, and brought away five refractory zumeendars. His Highness desired him to retain them in custody and produce them the next day when sentence would be passed on them.

August 13th.—Purwannahs were issued to the Nazims of Kashmere and Moultan, desiring them, as the Dusserah was approaching, to permit no further delay in the transmissions of the articles commissioned by the Maharajah, and to forward a pay statements of the troops quartered in those districts. A report was received from the vakeel at Ferozepoor stating that preparations were making for the assemblage of a large body of British troops and ordinance and that stores were arriving daily from all quarters. His Highness directed him to report daily.

August 14th.—Rajah Soochet Sing produced the five rebellious Zumeendars of Radanuggur, who after entering into security for their future good behaviour, were dismissed with a turban respectively. His Highness was informed that the troops and artillery at Anazully were exercised daily and that a spectator had unfortunately been killed by the practise of the latter. By the Kabul Ukbar it was ascertained that Ukbar Khan was in that city, encamped with his forces and that an army of 5000 men and 10 pieces of Artillery had joined him sent by Noor Khan Chief Koondooz.

Augt. 15th.—Nothing particular.

Augt. 16th.—Ditto.

Augt. 17th.—By an Ukbar from Bokhara it appeared that the Chief thereof had written to the Affghan Chiefs not to be intimidated by the British army and offering them assistance in men and money. The Maharajah partook of wine with Rajah Soochet Sing.

KURNAL, *7th September.*—Lord Ellenborough left this morning; the troops were drawn up to witness his departure, and the usual salute was fired. His Lordship, through a little mismanagement, did not have a party given to him; the accounts of his courtesy at Cawnpore and elsewhere, which, whether false or not, had preceded him seemed to have determined our Big Wigs not to be honored in the same way, and so the first proposition for a Ball and Supper fell to the ground; but His Lordship's affability turned their hard hearts, and, it was decided, that His Lordship *must* be entertained; then came a meeting of Stewards on Monday, and there was just time to do the needful by Tuesday evening; but His Lordship was obliged to decline the invitation as he was to have started the same night, but finding the roads were so very heavy, and the rain still pouring down in torrents, he relented and intimated to the General his intention of remaining, and at 2 o'clock an invitation was forwarded by *some* of the Stewards, but alas! it was found an impracticable business by the remainder, tho' every exertion was made and a very polite request was sent to the General to induce His Lordship to stop till Wednesday, as it was utterly impossible to do "the thing" with "credit and renown" at so short a notice, but Lord Ellenborough was unable to accept the invitation.

AGRA UKHBAR, SEPT. 10.

We are grieved to have to announce to the Subscribers of the *Ukhbar*, the death of Mr. Henry Tandy, which took place at Allygurh, on Wednesday evening the 7th instant. His long and uncompromising conduct of the *Ukhbar* is so well known in these Provinces, that we feel it to be unnecessary to expatiate on the subject, as well as difficult to do so with impartiality. We know that his loss will be severely felt by many warm friends, and we believe, he has not made a single personal enemy during his vigorous and independent public career.

The following Regiments, it is understood, have received orders to be in readiness for Field service in Bundlekund, early next month:—the 11th, 40th, and 67th Regiments Native Infantry, the 6th Cavalry; the siege train will be directed by Lieutenant Colonel Fennant, and is to consist of ten guns. So far as it is known 'in well informed circles,' the petty State of Jeitpore will be relieved of its hill-fort, which hitherto has been a refuge for the disaffected. The principality of Teary, the oldest and, until late years, the best governed State in Bundlekund, if we except Dhurtia, has been so often menaced by our authorities during Lord Auckland's administration, that it may be found necessary to act against it offensively; but we are quite sure that the 'assumption' system, as adopted at Jhansee, will not be tried at Teary. In fact, it is no longer a secret that neither Lord Ellenborough, nor the Court of Directors are enamoured of that particular system, which cannot be classed under the head of either 'interference' or 'non-interference;' but one which possesses all the worst features of the two—a Raja without a country; and a country falsely stated as belonging to a Rajah which he cannot command a single Burkundauze. From all the accounts which reach us, we are not inclined to think that any work, besides that of dismantling a few hill forts, will be done by the Bundlekund Force; but we take leave to tell the Government that at the least two Regiments, in addition to the one and a half now at Saugor, are required to be cantoned there, if any revenue is desired. We are willing to be regarded as wholly ignorant of the subject on which we have so often written, if there can be found one single individual, in the northern division of the Saugor territory, so bold as to declare that the loss of revenue already incurred, by there being an insufficient number of fighting men at Saugor, does not amount to some lacs! A more active or talented officer than Mr. Ommaney is not easily to be found; but what can energy or vigilance effect when the ryots abandon their villages on hearing the name of 'Boondeela.' There is no need of marching an army through Bundlekund, and then back again to the Provinces; what is needed is a large Military Force at Saugor; at all events one as large as was wont to occupy that cantonment in former 'piping times of peace.'

We have to record another instance of that harassing and unsatisfactory kind of warfare against a party of Boondeelas which we have so often had occasion to regret. We say harassing and unsatisfactory, because it shows a state of things where a handful of our troops, unable, from the nature of the jungle and the locality, to act as disciplined troops, have to contend against insurgents, perhaps ten times their number, who take especial care to post themselves in some almost inaccessible place from which they contrive to secure a tolerably safe retreat. The late,—we do not venture to say the last,—occurrence took place on the 28th ultimo, near the village Pahroul, in the Shahgurh territory, where the rebels ensconced themselves behind the walls of three small Ghurrees, erected on a hill which, at this season, is densely covered with jungle; and, provided with Jingals and Matchlocks, they were by no means unwilling to fight. A detachment of horse and foot, belonging to Scindia's Contingent, under the command of Lieutenant Raikes, who was accompanied by Lieutenant Herbert, the Acting Political Agent, after a fatiguing march, surrounded as well as the disadvantageous circumstances of paucity of men, and the density of the jungle, rendered practicable, the base of the hill; and an attacking party, led on by Lieutenant Raikes, ascended the hill. At this period, the enemy commenced firing their Matchlocks and Jingals, when a ball from the latter struck Lieutenant Herbert, shattering his arm. On reaching the summit, Lieutenant Raikes found it impossible to break open the gates of the Ghurrees, though no measures, which gallantry and resolution could afford, were untried during two hours. The result was, that Lieutenant Raikes was compelled eventually, and most reluctantly, to withdraw his men with the loss of two killed and sixteen severely wounded, many of the latter will be incapacitated from further service. Our informant, who writes from Saugor, states that the rebels afterwards retired from their strong position carrying away with them their dead. He also adds, what, indeed, we need hardly repeat, that nothing could exceed the determination and the patience evinced by both Sepoys and Sowars, the latter having dismounted, and ascended the hill, sword in hand, with the infantry. We regret to learn that Lieutenant Herbert will inevitably lose his arm, and that his life, when our Correspondent wrote, was considered in some degree of danger. We do not desire to blame the Political Agent for having ordered, as we presume he did, a small detachment of horse and foot, not exceeding a hundred, against these Ghurrees; but it appears very strange to us that no Artillery from Saugor was sent. In our humble judgment, a single nine-pounder would have utterly annihilated the enemy, surrounded as they would have been by Lieutenant Raikes' party. Well, we have protested against these "doors," as they are called, not because they are fraught with much more than the ordinary danger of warfare; nor because valuable lives are thereby needlessly lost; but because they are, in all their consequences, fraught with evil to the State, the ryots in the neighbourhood distrusting our power, and the enemy gaining confidence. Whilst we condemn most heartily this system, all praise is due both to Lieutenant Raikes and his men who were ordered we think improperly, on this expedition; and we trust they will receive it from the Governor General.

We had written the above when the following account was handed to us.

"We have just heard that Lieutenant Raikes of the 67th Regiment Native Infantry and Adjutant to Scindiah's Reformed Contingent, had a sharp affair with the Boondelas on the 28th ultimo, at Multhone on the Saugor frontier. The enemy suffered very severely,—though the exact loss at the time of writing was not ascertained—but the Contingent did not escape unscathed, as three men were killed and 15 wounded, including a Trooper of the Cavalry. Lieutenant Raikes had a narrow escape, as a ball passed through his cap, and his charger received a shot in the buttock. Lieutenant Herbert of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry and Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, was also present in the attack upon the Boondelas, and was severely wounded in the arm. He was carried into Saugor, and it was feared amputation would be necessary, as the bone was broken. The country is reported as very unsettled, and apprehensions are entertained of a general rise; the force at Saugor is much too small, and it is to be hoped that Lord Ellenborough pursuing severe measures with the Insurgents during the ensuing cold season, will put an end to such [illegible] further recurring insurrections and station such [illegible] at Saugor as to be able to crush every appearance of discontent on its first appearance."

The eyes of the whole community of India whether European or Native, are turned with the deepest interest towards Affghanistan. Of the Army's triumphant entry into Cabool, no one can entertain a doubt, but even on that entry may depend the lives of our unfortunate Prisoners. By the last accounts Akhbar Khan was fortifying the Bala Hissar, and had determined to make a stand against the invading Army; but when the force advances he will most likely consider "discretion the better part of valour" and like his braver father, betake himself to the mountains. He is too cunning and too wise not to know that, his murder of our Envoy, and the treacherous massacre of our Troops in the Khoord Cabool Pass, would meet with unmitigated punishment, and once in our hands that his head would be worth nothing. His object, doubtless, will be, to flee to the hills taking the poor prisoners with him, and our only hope is that the energetic measures of General Pollock, so successfully begun, will cause a feeling in our favour—from personal security—and induce the Kuzzilbashes always kindly disposed, to secure them, and thereby obtain better terms for themselves, and escape that work of devastation which General Pollock has proclaimed will attend those who dare to oppose us. The late thrashing they have received near Gundamuck, and the cutting of the trees about their houses and in their gardens which the Affghans most value—lead us to hope that all, at Cabool, who have any thing at stake, will endeavour to rescue the Prisoners from the Khan. But that arch-traitor Mahomed Shah Khan, the Ghilzie Chief, and Akbar Khan seem to pull well together, and it is much to be hoped a misunderstanding and a clashing of interests will arise between them—as their disunion would break up at present the most influential party at Cabool. But all surmise is vague and useless; we will await the development of events with the utmost anxiety.

AGRA.—We have had some heavy falls of rain since our last, which have very much improved the appearance of the country, and green now refreshes the eye where every thing had begun to wear a dusty and burn-up look.

The Companies of Artillery from Agra and Cawnpore, included in the Army of Reserve *prospectus*, have not as yet received any orders about moving, which leads to the inference that there will be no siege train

OUDE.—We hear the King contemplates many changes in his Army, but what these are is not known yet.

Dacoity appears to be greatly abated in this quarter, it is long since any cases have been mentioned to have occurred.

The two "Germans" noted by your Correspondent "Marcus" made a passage through Oude and have visited I hear Lucknow, Secrora, Seetapore and another station. The description of them by "Marcus" is good. There is no mistake in that!

However to me one called himself a "Frenchman," and the other a "German." The "German" spoke fair "Hindoostanee" the other only "Salam," both said that they intended going to "Gwalior." They were suspicious looking chaps, both in the "Toggery" of "Tars!"

Cholera is somewhat abated in Lucknow. Nothing more at present.—4th September 1842.

SHAHJAHANPOOR.—There has been abundance of rain in this district and every prospect of more, which is very pleasant after the serious aspect the season presented at one time. Sickness too has abated very much.

SIRSA.—We are sorry to learn by accounts from this place that rain had not yet fallen in that district, and that considerable consternation prevailed among the population. Four hundred and eighty-two camels purchased here for Government have been forwarded to Ferozepoor.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE CREW OF THE "LADY EAST."—There was rather an interesting (and occasionally enter[illegible] taining) investigation before the river magistrate on Monday and Tuesday last. The whole of the crew, about 15 men, belonging to the *Lady East*, appeared before his worship, complaining against the chief mate, Mr. Hume, for general and particular ill-treatment, and against the commander, Mr. Henry Corlass, so far that he took no notice of their complaints whenever they appealed to him from the ill usage of the chief mate. Mr. Hughes was on the part of the prosecution. It would appear from what the men stated, that they had shipped at Liverpool, and came first to Bombay and thence to Calcutta. In the voyage from Liverpool to Bombay they had no cause of complaint against any body, but at the latter place a new chief mate being taken in, the men (as they stated) were exposed to much ill-treatment from this officer, who constantly called them abusive names, and occasionally beat them. They added that since they had been in port, they were but under great restrictions namely they were prevented from coming on shore on Sundays, or going to the Bethel boat, they were not allowed the indulgence of the bumboat, from which they had been in the habit of purchasing milk, bread, eggs, cheeroots and other little luxuries; in short, they were debarred, they said, all the sundry "privileges" which it was customary to allow seamen in harbour, and which the crew of other ships ordinarily enjoyed. They had on these accounts left the ship on Monday morning, to bring their complaints before the magistrates, and appeared determined not to go back on board of her.

The captain on the other hand declared that his mate was a most gentlemanly man; and that all the fault was on the side of his seamen who had entered, he said, into a combination to leave the ship, because they expected to be employed at a higher rate of wages in the ships of this port; that in order to induce him to discharge them they had gone systematically to work, obeying the roders of their officers with great reluctance and dilatoriness, thereby provoking the chief mate to use rude language towards them, and when he did so, they retaliated by using worse expressions towards the chief mate; that seeing the men so ill behaved, he (the captain) has thought proper to put them under some restrictions, but not to the extent they represented, in order to bring them back to a due sense of their duty. The captain called three witnesses, two of whom were officers in the preventive service, and the third was his boatswain. The testimony of these persons was in general corroboration of what was stated by the captain. It appeared in conclusion to the magistrate, that the seamen had failed sufficiently to establish their case; and he accordingly ordered them to be sent back on board.—*Ibid* Sept. 8.

We understand, that the Chief Justice's state of health renders a trip to sea indispensable. He intends, in consequence, to embark in the Steamer *India*, which is to start on the 10th, and will sojourn for a brief period at Madras.—*Hurkaru, September 9.*

* *

A letter of the 30th ultimo from Saugor mentions the return to that place of the detachment, which had been out against the Bundoolas. It had dispersed Lughman Sing, and all his people; and plundered and burnt the village of Buretta—without any loss on our side. A party of the Sepree contingent had met with a slight reverse, in which Herbert of the 46th had been wounded. No official account yet received. General Tombs reached Saugor on the 30th—*Ibid.*

CHANDERNAGORE.—It appears there has been some blowing weather at Chandernagore. A letter from that station says: "We have just got over some shocking bad weather. It has been blowing another edition of the late tremendous gale, though on a much smaller scale. On Monday night, it commenced blowing and raining, and continued to do so incessantly, and in an encreasing rate until Wednesday. There was no stirring from home during that time, and nothing could prevail on the boat people to budge from the ghat, &c.'—*Ibid.*

We are sorry to state, that the *Ricardo*, in coming up the river, while crossing the James and Mary's, from Hope's Pintal to Bebee Domingo's Creek, took the ground, and immediately after upset and went down. The pilot despatch vessel and the *Dwarkanath* steamer, saved seven men, and the commander of the pilot vessel learnt, on passing an outward-bound bark, that the pilot, leadsman and one of the officers of the lost vessel, were on board of her. One of the men saved says, that he saw the captain, mate, second-mate, leadsman, two passengers, two seamen, and one boy jump overboard. Another boy was washed off the deck. The carpenter, a mate, and the pilot's servant, were below when the accident happened. It is feared, that with the exception of the men saved by the steamer and outward bound vessel, the rest of the crew, of upwards of twenty-one men, have perished. The jolly-boat of the pilot brig saw three other men, but before she could reach them, they sunk to rise no more.—*Ibid, September 10.*

We learn that of H. M.'s 62nd regiment, Colonel and Mrs. Reed have been saved, and about twenty men picked up. It is probable, however, that we shall soon hear of many more having escaped. Capt. Clarke and Lieuts. Scobell, Evatt, Tyler, Gason, Egar, Herbert, McNair, and Young, and Dr. Bunon and Quarter Master Guy, were, we are informed, seen to go down. The only accounts seem to be from the steamer, as no letters have arrived. The storm occurred on the 5th instant, near Peupomity, about thirty miles this side of Bhaugulpore. The steamer picked up some eight or ten men, and left them at a factory on shore, where there were some fifteen more. It is to be hoped, that others will be forthcoming hereafter. A boat, with three cadets on board, was also upset, and cadet Kempland drowned. We shall, doubtless, be able to ascertain some further particulars in the course of the day, and in the mean time we may express a hope that these first reports will prove to be exaggerated.—*Ibid.*

We hear that nearly all the Bundlekund chiefs are disaffected, and were in some measure concerned with the late Cuingong Rajah. The Duttera, the Oorcha, the Jeytpore and the Samptee Rajahs are now the ostensible principal recusants, and are all possessed of strong Force, which we understand are to be levelled with the ground, and for which purpose a force, composed of the 11 h, 13th, 40th and 48th Regts. N. I., 8th Light Cavalry and Bundlekund Legion and Battering Train, are to take the field about the middle of November.—*Ibid.*

A letter of the 30th ultimo, from Saugor, affords the following details of the intelligence from the Bundlekund quarter, which we gave briefly in our yesterday's dawk edition.

"I hasten to inform you of my return to cantonments unscathed. We were out exactly a week and in that time took, plundered and burnt the village of Buretta eight miles from Buneka and say thirty from here. Luchman Sing and all his followers were also dispersed and made to cut and run. Now, having given the news generally, I shall enter into a few of the particulars. Nothing worthy of note occurred during the march there, except the wonder, that we got there at all—the roads being so bad owing to the rains, and all of us being regularly done up for want of sleep. Even when we did halt, the mud was so heavy that when one tried to take a snooze, in five minutes his cloak was soaked through. During the whole time. I was out, I had not more than three hours sleep at the most, at one time and that only once. On the morning of the 20th, we arrived opposite Buretta, when the blackguards had the impudence to [illegible] us first. The rebels had taken up their position on two [illegible] with breast works on top one flanking the other in rear of [illegible]. At first the guns played shrapnell on one breastwork, after which the 3d Regt. was ordered to take the village and the other breastwork at the point of the bayonet, the hill being surrounded with the horse. We carried every thing before us, and extraordinary to say, without one man being wounded. The rebels the whole time fired too high. Fletcher Hayes again volunteered and joined us. He was with the colonel the whole time. I saw not his actions, which I have no doubt were good, as I heard the colonel thank him. We afterwards ascended the first breastwork, which the enemy had evacuated. The fight was over, and the fun began. Not a house was left standing, at 4 o'clock the same day, and what grain, &c, we could not take away with us was destroyed. That night we commenced our march back again. During the time we were so successful, I am sorry to say, that a detachment of the Sipree contingent met a slight reverse under Raikes of the 67th. Poor Herbert of the 46th had a jingall ball through his arm, which broke the bone. Altogether I hear, we had four killed and eight wounded, and the enemy near forty killed, who still remained possession of

small Goomtie, which our men could not take just then. General Tombs arrived here this morning. Report, yesterday said, that the Hossingabad district has risen up in arms. I wish to God they would come down on us in the plain; and not give us the trouble of hunting for them in the jungle." —*Ibid.*

We are much distressed to learn that intelligence has reached town of a very serious disaster having befallen the first division of H. M.'s 62d Regt. It is said that a furious storm overtook them near Bhaugulpore, and that the whole of the boats were swamped! Out of 460 men only between thirty and forty have been saved, and we are happy to say that Colonel and Mrs. Reid have also escaped. None of those who have been saved can give any account of the remaining officers and men. We shall endeavor to gather full particulars as soon as possible.—*Englishman, September 9.*

Since the above was written, we learn from some passengers by the Stemer which picked up some of the parties who were saved, that the gale which caused the melancholy loss of life took place on the 5th instant. The Steamer lost her mast in the same gale. One of the men says, he saw Lieut. Gason drowned, and as that officer was in the same boat with Lieut. Scobell, there can be little doubt of the loss of the latter gentleman also.

2 P. M.—We have ascertained that the following Officers were in the Division that has been lost.

Col. Reid, Lieuts. M'Nair, Young, Gason, Evatt, Scobell, Egan and Tyler, Capt. Clarke, Quarter Master Guy, Surgeon Baynon, and Assistant Surgeon Lloyd.—*Ibid.*

We have some reason to believe that the vacancy which Mr. Shaw's death has occasioned on the Sudder Dewanny Bench, will not be filled up (nor do we think there is any necessity that it should be) therefore that actual or meditating applicants need not trouble themselves farther on the subject.—*Ibid.*

In publishing the following list of passengers proceeding to Suez by the *India* Steamer, we comply with the request of the agents in reminding the parties that they must all be on board this evening, as the vessel positively starts to-morrow morning at day break.

List of Passengers, per India Steamer, for Suez.—Mrs. Col. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs J. D. Mullins and family; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Fraser; Mr. T. H. Gibb, Lieut. Lane; Mr. A. Molmes; Mr. Thomas Patrick; Mr. Morse; Mr. Hayden; Mr. F. R. Fraser; Mr. R. B. Carew; Mr. Lackerstoen; Mr Coselia; Mrs. Norton, and Mr. G. Gahan, from Madras For madras—Sir Edmund Williams, and Capt. Napier, H. M. 62d Regt.—For Ceylon—Mr. C. K. Robison. *Ibid.*

It may be recollected by our military readers that we pointed out some objections to which we considered the first order for certain officers to join their corps, with the Army of Reserve, was fairly liable,—more especially with regard to the arrangement that had been thus made for the first European regiment, in calling Lieut. Colonel Robinson to the command of it, from an important political situation, and in sending Major (brevet Lieut. Colonel) Warren up to do merely Major's duty. We are now informed that Lord Ellenborough, in a better view of the public interest, has resolved that Lieut. Colonel Robinson shall not be called in, and as this will place Lieut. Colonel Warren (with far greater regimental experience, in command of the regiment, the objections we suggested are almost wholly obviated. In respect to the provision for the performance of the Town Major's duties, during Colonel Warren's absence, the *Hurkaru* once gave out that Colonel Powney was to have acted; and this arrangement *was* so far made as that the Governor General expressed his assent to it; but, it having been pointed out to his Lordship that the good of the public service would not prove compatible with the thus laying additional duties on Col. Powney, his Lordship immediately made a new arrangement by which Colonel Fiddes, who has already filled the part of Town Major in a manner that gave every satisfaction, is to be the locum tenens. We make no question that in less than six months Colonel Warren (who starts by dark on the 20th instant) will be back again in his office, for we are sure that the army of Reserve will be dispersed by the end of February, and be in no field but a peaceful one during its existence.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—It is said that Messrs. Smollett and Douglas are to exchange situations and that the latter Gentleman will leave the Presidency on the 1st Proximo. -United Service Gazette, Sept, 13.

CAPTAIN G. FRASER.—We regret to announce the decease of Captain G. Fraser, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, and First Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore. This lamented event took place at Aurungabad on the 27th ultimo. Captain Fraser, was an officer of high promise, and his talents having been combined with the untiring zeal in the discharge of his public duties, the death of so valuable a servant is indeed a loss to the State.—Ibid.

THE PRISONER SHIELDS.—Our Sholapore Correspondent led us into the error of stating that Trumpet Major Shields, the supposed murderer of Tibble, had been handed over to the Civil Power. This, was, it seems, incorrect, for on the prisoner being sent to the Civil Authorities, they refused at first to receive him, and he was consequently remanded to the Standard Guard of the 1st Cavalry, where he remained until the 3d instant, when he was again sent to the Civil Power in whose custody he at present remains for trial. The prisoner was, it appears, anxious to be tried by a European General Court Martial but his application to that effect was rejected.—Ibid.

We are given to understand that a Fire broke out yesterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock among the Coals which are deposited in the Godowns of the Master Attendant's Office on the Beach—though it appears that it was soon extinguished by the promptness with which the Engines from the Commissary General and Commissary of Ordnance Departments were supplied and put into execution—which was the more easily done by the ready means which were at hand, viz. that inexhaustible source the Seawater.

Of the origin of the Fire, we have not been able to gain information but it is supposed that it was from ignitiononly—and as a precautionary measure all Coals were instantly removed to the adjacent Godowns attached to the Commissary General's Office.

We rejoice that the Fire was so easily suppressed as in the event of its being otherwise, there could have been no hope or chance of the beautiful and magnificent building which ornaments the Beach, the Supreme Court which is quite contiguous escaping, independent of the other adjacent building, viz. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co's Hall, Bainbridge and Co., Dallas and Co. Agra Bank do., Rowlandson and Rose's Office, and the Petty Court.

Fires have been very common of late in Black Town and the last Fire which broke out next to the Commissary General's Office and which consumed a whole range of Godowns and Grain, led to the removal of the Wood Stacks which were close by. Should it turn out that the Fire among the Coals in question has arisen from ignition, we recommend for the safety of Black Town that they should be removed beyond the precincts of danger—the alternate transitions of wet and dry, which the Coals must necessarily undergo from the time that they are removed from the mines up to the time of landing in a climate opposed to that of their growth, strengthens our opinion that the further they are removed from Town the better.

Again we exhort our Madras friends to think seriously as to the question of the establishment of Fire Engines in different parts of the Presidency, a precaution which perhaps will be taken when some disaster has rendered it no longer possible to be understood.—*Gerald, Sept. 16.*

Extracts from New Works.

ON THE ERRORS AND FAULTS IN OUR MILITARY SYSTEM.

BY COLONEL FIREBRACE.

Nulcius apud te gravis auctoritas? Nullum exemplum quod sequi velles?

CICERO.

I have paid almost undivided attention for some years past to the projected improvements in the Navy and Army, suggested by various writers of all ranks; and have likewise noticed how far these have been acknowledged and acted on by the authorities. I have been no less attentive to the various regulations put forth for the guidance of the Army, and the nearly endless string of General Orders to the same effect. The question has naturally arisen in my mind, what can be the reason for this perpetual and everlasting cobbling, which recalls the apologue of the tinker with the kettle, who, mending one hole, makes two? The best solution that I can find is, that none of the writers who have pointed out the various errors as they arise, or the authorities who endeavour to amend them, have ever looked back far enough to deduce these faults from the original vices of our military organization; which no hand hitherto has had the courage or boldness to correct or reform.

Buonaparte, in a fit of spleen and anger, denounced us as a nation of shopkeepers, which was laughed at, as a mere fretful ebullition of *le petit Caporal*; but, if we come to consider the sarcasm more leisurely, we will find it very well founded, when applied to the two great branches of national offence and defence. The systems of management, both of the Navy and Army, appear to have been concocted over a counter, and all the arrangements and details "smell ——— of the shop," being one everlasting history of contracts and jobs.

The establishment of a Royal Navy may be properly assigned to Henry VIII.; but before and after his time our nautical means were provided or eked out by requisitions on certain seaports to provide ships and men; both of which, as might be naturally expected, would be furnished at the cheapest and worst rate. In later times, when this great defence of the country came more fully into the hands of Government, the original vice seemed still to hang over it: calling ourselves the first maritime nation in Europe, we built nearly the worst ships; one half of which were a disgrace to the country, because they were jobs. It is only necessary to mention a few instances. The class purchased from the East India Company, and "raised upon," such as the Ardent, York, Lancaster, Glatton, &c., had abundance of room in the hold, but no other qualification for men of war. They would neither stay or wear, and "went to windward like smoke." The fir-frigates, most of the ships built in private yards, with the crowning "forty thieves," are sufficient to show the beauties of the contract system. The seamen were badly paid, worse fed, cheated in all directions, and not entitled to any pension. With these attractions before them, people were surprised that sailors would not enter voluntarily into the Service, and recourse was had to the impress; the most cruel conscription that could be devised.

Many of these crying evils have been remedied, "bit by bit," but enough remain to exercise the pens of persons more able than myself to discuss them. I have only ventured thus to give a slight sketch, to show that the Navy suffered under the same bad system as the Army, but has been more fortunate in sooner throwing off the incubus.

In endeavouring to point out the evils that arise from the jobbing system in the Army, it is necessary to premise that this portion of the public service labours under a disadvantage from which the Navy is exempt. Whenever their claims have been urged, or justice and fair treatment demanded for them, in such clear and positive terms as to admit of no contradiction as to their truth, shelter was found behind the selfish and degrading dictum that a "standing army is unconstitutional;" an assertion that, if it was not cruel, would be altogether ridiculous. I have no intention to enter into the origin and history of standing armies after the fall of the feudal system. That topic has been already copiously treated of by various authors. In England the levy of troops was made by granting commission to persons of rank, influence in their counties, or who had the command of money, to raise regiments of cavalry and infantry for the public service, of which they were themselves to be Colonels; they were to have the pay as such, and certain emoluments arising from the clothing and accoutrements of their corps; they had likewise, very generally the privilege of appointing their officers,—a patronage of no small value. These regiments, before the period when they were numbered, bore the names of those who raised them, and were distinguished as Cutts', Ligonier's, Elliot's, &c. They were considered as much the Colonel's property as any part of his estate; little wonder, then, that when their owners were "hard up for tin," they should prefer the sale of a few Ensigncies or Cornetcies to cutting down so many trees, forgetting, perhaps, that the buyers of these commodities would naturally claim the right of selling them again; hence the origin of the purchase and sale of commissions, now so completely welded into the frame work of our military system. This subject has been so much discussed of late, that I have not the least wish to open it again; but I may be allowed to relate an anecdote connected with it. At the commencement of last war, some Colonels of Irish militia happened to meet in a club-house in Dublin. They began to discuss military topics, and each of them enlarged considerably on the progress of his own regiment in military knowledge and discipline, with that pleasure which is felt in playing at soldiers. A noble Lord, who was one of the party, concluded by boasting that he had sold all the commissions. Was he not justified in following an example? It is certainly not a bad hint for militia Colonels in case of a war.

In raising men for regiments a small sum was given as bribe, for which the neophytes made over for their natural lives all control over their own souls and bodies. If they grumble or found fault they were instantly reminded that they had "taken the bounty," and, as a natural consequence, would be punished forthwith. Thus the military system of this country, handed down to us by the "wisdom of our forefathers," is founded in the first instance on avarice and vanity, and supported on the other by the fear of the lash!!

Can anything be worse than this? and yet we have adhered to it with a pertinacity seldom displayed in a better cause. We have borrowed our military nomenclature from the French, and have copied every bit of frippery and gingerbread from all the nations of the Continent; but in the organization of the Army, and raising its moral estimation, we have studiously avoided every good example, and blindly followed the pernicious system with which we begun. In place of having regiments of three battalions, two of which would form half a brigade in the field, with one as a recruiting reserve, we have single battalions called regiments, all of which, when they go on foreign service (except to India), have a joint lopped off their tail, and called a depôt. The whole of this is nothing more or less than a gross and disgraceful job, partaking of the original sin in the first formation, by having sinecure Colonels of regiments. Are we not here plump in the slop, when we make our General Officers sleeping partners with tailors, dealers in buffalo hides, shoe-leather, and felt bonnets? Can anything be more derogatory to military honour and spirit, than to see, when an armament is talked of for India, a parcel of Colonels running races to the Horse Guards to see who will be the first to get his "well-beloved regiment" banished for another twenty years to the East, from whence they have not returned above three; and chuckling with sordid and selfish glee when he has accomplished his object! If these persons can feel no shame for such conduct, the country ought, and at once put down such an abominable, unjust, and injurious mode of rewarding officers, discreditable both to the giver and receiver, at perfect variance with all military principles, and hurtful in every possible shape to the public service.

That it may not appear that I have been infected with a fit of railing, or have in any degree exaggerated the case, I shall state some facts easy of proof, which will bear me out in the assertions I have made, and serve to show that the system of having sinecure Colonels of regiments, has injured the efficiency of the Army—tended to perpetuate jobbing and favouritism—enormously increased the expense; and that those evils have only been counteracted, and that in a small degree, by the influence of the press.

After the regiments of the line were numbered, there was but small difference in the mode of managing the Army; the Colonel of the regiment had still the power and prerogative of appointing officers: he had likewise the right of granting leave of absence, unlimited in point of time; appointing the command of recruiting parties; and a great many other rights to be exercised at his discretion, while the himself may have been said to have been invisible. And this state of things continued until the Duke of York took the command of the Army, and indeed, for some period afterwards, as it required time and circumspection for him to pick his steps through the Augean stable, he was called on to cleanse. When our little army of 1793, the beau ideal of the economists, was annihilated in two campaigns, it was thought expedient to raise another. This was effected in the ancient manner: certain officers were to raise these regiments, and obtain rank by that means; not only were these Colonels so empowered, but authority was given to junior officers to raise men for rank, some in the new regiments, and others in what were then called independent companies, to fill up the old battlions. This beautiful mode of raising troops filled the whole country with fraud, debauchery, crimping, and every sort of abomination. In place of adding second battalions to the old regiments, where there would have been a check on the rascality of the recruiting parties, new regiments were "called into existence;" and in the formation of these, the Colonels, and indeed all the officers were interested in throwing a veil over the monstrous cheats that were practised under their eyes. The object was to gain strength on paper, and no matter what rubbish filled the ranks. The Government, in the meantime, flattering itself that a force was provided, and the expense of bounty money nearly saved, the numbers of the regiments of the line ran up to 135, and there were 32 regiments of cavalry, exclusive of the Dragoon Guards and Household Troops.

When the Duke of York had got firmly seated in the saddle, he smashed, without compunction, 45 regiments of infantry, and 7 of cavalry, directing the men to be drafted, and the officers appointed to the old regiments, or placed on half-pay. A very large portion of these persons were quite unfitted, by their previous habits of life, to associate with gentleman, and they were gradually kicked out; but their presence in the meantime brought great discredit on the Army, which in point of respectability never was, and I hope never will be, in so low a state; so much so, that few gentlemen would allow their sons to enter it. Of the effective force added to the line by drafting the men, I have no precise data to go on; but judging from what I saw of two of these regiment drafted at Gibraltar, I cannot suppose that 45 battalions reduced, produced as many as 4000 effective soldiers. The fellows seemed as if they had enlisted for the fun of being invalided: three-fourths of each regiment were in a state of disease and debility; every chronic malady that may be imagined, could be found in full perfection, and nearly one-half of the cases unfit for service were of hernia.

The General Officers, Colonels of these flourishing regiments, had a short reign of pay and patronage, and were cruelly thrown back on half-pay of 10s. a-day; but it was an excellent job for the inferior officers, who only wished to realize a pension: enjoyed it for many years, and some of them sold their half-pay previous to the death of the Duke of York, under the declaration of being only rising 59,—a great proportion of them never having performed a day's service beyond crimping the recruits *Tempus edax rerum*, and is no less a consumer of men; nearly all these heroes have been removed by death from the "dead weight." The "last of the Romans," I think, was General Nelson, who died not long since: he held the rank of Lieutenant General for many years, and during his life never had, I believe, occasion to trouble a red coat except at a ball. Contrast this mode of raising men by contract and job, with that practised in the year 1823—4, when nine effective regiments were raised and disciplined in the course of a few months, and are now, I believe, all on foreign service. It would have been equally easy to have raised three regiments of three battalions each; but where would have been the tailor's cabbage for the dear sinecure Colonels?

On the augmentation of the Army by volunteers from the Militia, in 1799, and the formation of second battalions, the old regiments were divided in half, as far as the officers went; every second Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign, was sent to the second battalion. By this means, the second battalions became shortly as effective as the first, both in numerical strength and discipline. I may appeal to the state of the Army at the peace of Amiens. Why this apparently reasonable arrangement was departed from in the war that succeeded, I have never been able to discover. Here the youngest of each rank, and only few of them, were sent to the second battalion: thus they were all comparatively young officers to take charge of young soldiers: the consequence was, that very few of these even approached in discipline or effective state the parent battalion. The material was in general too raw, and sufficient time was not afforded to work it up. Many of them were in the Peninsula: those that had their first battalions there were soon absorbed in them, and most of the others came home skeletons. I may be told that the battle of Waterloo was gained chiefly by second battalions. Granting this to be the case, it adds, if possible, more honour to the judgment and foresight of the Duke of Wellington: he saw that his army was not well suited for a series of manœuvres, and he placed it in a defensive position, trusting with confidence that native pluck and bottom would be more than a match for vivacity and *l'amour de la gloire*,—and the event justified the conjecture. In fact, Waterloo was a fight in a cockpit,—a stand-up battle, with few exceptions of charges of cavalry,—and was the more complimentary to the nation by having been fought in a great measure by soldiers not of the first class. What these troops appeared when put in motion, will be shown by the Duke's letter, when on the march to Paris, at a time when there was only a flying enemy in front:—

"I really believe, that, with the exception of my old Spanish infantry, I have got not only the worst troops, but the worst equipped army, with the worst staff that was ever brought together."

This extract will be quite enough to show the bad course pursued in raising second battalions at the beginning of a war; and more particularly in the way they were officered, as these corps had been in existence for more than ten years. This state of things could hardly exist if the regiments were composed, as they ought to be all times, of three battalions, as, in the event of a war, a fourth battalion could be added, the frame-work (or, as the French call it, *le cadre*) of which could be drawn from the three others, officers, non-commissioned officers, and staff, without in any way injuring their effective state; while the fourth battalion, stationed for instance, in the country to which the regiment, belonged, would be an actual depôt and recruiting establishment for its regiment, leaving the garrison and other duties to be performed by the Militia. It is an abuse of terms, and a gross absurdity, to call a wandering detachment of a regiment under a Major a depôt. In such a case as exists just now in the East, this addition of a battalion would be more than sufficient; but, in the event of a European war, and extended hostilities, it would be required to raise fresh regiments still of three or four battalions each. According to this arrangement, the fight troops ought to form a separate force, as they do in every other country in Europe. The numbers of regiment would be, of course, diminished, but not thing but a little vanity would suffer by the alteration. When the Spaniards in South America saw the button of the 87th Regiment, they supposed it was a piece of deceit, as they could not conceive how so small a country could support eighty seven regiments. Nor was their wonder very extraordinary, if they calculated that a regiment was composed of three battalions, as it was natural for them to suppose was the case. It is but lately that the almost incessant cry relative to the rotation system has at all ceased; but the evils complained of exist still in minor degree. There are what are called pet regimens still exempted from the general routine, while, on the other hand, several have been sent to India, for no other apparent reason than to put money into the pockets of the sinecure Colonels. Without some other cause being distinctly shown to the contrary, the impression will always remain that such is the case, and that this species of favouritism flourishes, to the detriment and discontent of the Service. Strike off the sinecure Colonels, and this odious charge or suspicion will fall to the ground; while, at the same time, the banishment to India will be put on an equal footing with that to our other colonies.

Under the present arrangement, look at the monstrous cruelty to the Queen's officers in that part of the world. Many of them go out there with their regiments, and remain the whole period of exile, particularly when they enjoy good health; as, although they might ask for leave of absence, they cannot afford to take it: allow them to remain there for twenty years, they are not a bit better off than when they started, promotion being particularly slow in India, and the Staff quite out of the reach of Queen's officers, except as regimental interpreters, to be gained by the acquirement of the oriental languages. While the Company's officers, after twenty-two years' service, of which three on furlough are included, are allowed to retire on their full-pay *, no benefit of any description falls to the share of the Queen's officer, even though he should have been stewed in India for more than twenty years, and never had a day's leave of absence: he cannot even claim as to time, or lengthen out the date of his service, which every soldier under his command is allowed to do while serving in the East and West Indies: and all this hardship incurred I repeat it again to put a few more annual hundreds into the pocket of a sinecure Colonel,

Who lives at home at ease.

Will any man, in or out of office, deny the general truth of this statement, or say that I have not traced the evil to its origin?

Having looked at a few of the serious faults of our present system, to vary the theme I shall give a specimen of its absurdity. It is well known that for years the officers of the Army have been in vain trying to gain some little mark of honorary distinction for past services: they have invariably met with the "cold shoulder," and have been driven to go begging for some outward token to all the paltry Princes of Europe and scamps of Asia. While the first of what are called the "highes powers" are shut with spasmodic energy in regard to the officers, their "hands have been open as day" in giving out honours to regiments, when asked for either by the vanity or caprice of the respective commanding officers; and many of them have a string of badges as long as my arm. A large proportion of the regiments which have the words "Salamanca, Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria," &c. &c. blazing on their colours, were, at the precice time those actions were fought, imbibing mulligatawny and pale ale at Poonah, Belgaum, or Agra: they were the second battalions of those regiments which won the honour, and they are now all defunct: it does not appear whether, on their deathbeds, they made over to the first battalions, by deed of gift, will, or codicil, their titles to glory, or whether the first battalions claimed them as heirlooms; but there they are—with what right or propriety let every one judge. A stronger case will appear if we take the 44th Regiment, which may now be said to be no linger in existence: is the new 44th to bear the badges of the two extinguished battalions?

I mention this case without any invidious reflection on the 44th; the same might happen to any other of Her Majesty's regiments: for instance, a whole battalion might be embarked in a ship, which a blundering skipper would run on shore at Dunnose, going down Channel with a leading wind; and if such should happen in the winter and in a gale of wind, the regiment would carry its badges to the place of Davy Jones. This absurdity could not occur in regiments of three or four battalions; each of them would claim its own particular honour—"Palman qui meruit ferat;" in all probability, two of them would bear the same badges, forming together the half of a brigade on service as already suggested.

I have now to notice the recent augmentation of the Army consequent on the unfortunate events in the East; and I do so under the strongest feeling of surprise and astonishment that the present Secretary of War, a gallant and well-experienced soldier, should have come to such a lame and impotent conclusion, as to consider two weak battalions, under officered, better than one on the war establishment, fully officered and appointed; that, in a military sense, two of 540 should be better than one of 1080. For my own part, I should feel half ashamed to belong to one of these castrated second battalions, without a Lieut.-Colonel, a band, or a mess; or, at least, in the latter case, having to take up the reversionary rights of all the old pots and kettles belonging to the depot *; or, if they should be found to be too much battered by long use and abuse, to be thrown on the charity of the first battalion for the means of getting a dinner. There is a friend of mine who I expect will be honoured with one of these novel commands, and I mean to address him as soon as he is installed, thus—"Major ——, or Officer commanding the spectre of the ——Regt., Canada."

By sending out a second battalion to be under the wing of its mamma, a direct check is given to the rotation system, as it will occupy the place which ought to have been taken in its turn by some unfortunate corps locked up in a West India island, or some other such delectable positions.

The means by which this augmentation is to be made are quite in character with the measure itself—namely by volunteers from other regiments, who, in all probability, will not add much to the moral respectability of the corps to which they have transferred their services. I may be told that these volunteers will not be allowed to come forward if anything bad is registered against them in their regiments; but there are many men whom, although not exactly criminal, a commanding officer will be glad to get rid off—fellows who keep just "o' the windy side of the law"—the slovenly, the idle, and those who bear the classical name of "malingerers," not forgetting the Somerville school, known in the Army as "the lawyers." At all events, no commanding officer will have occasion to regret the loss of men who, for the sake of a guinea or thirty shillings, will turn their backs on their officers and colours, and give up the society of their old comrades for the gratification of being drunk five or six times, and giving three cheers when shipped in a steamer*.

I should be perfectly at a loss to guess the reason for this cumbrous and expensive measure of augmenting certain regiments at the cost of others, were I not to refer it directly to the cause which has been the theme of this paper—a desire to oblige and enrich certain sinecure Colonels of regiments. We may imagine a case, which I suspect will come very near the truth: two General Officers, Colonels of regiments, may stroll down towards the Horse Guards merely to hear the news; one we will suppose is high on the Staff, and the other owns a pet regiment. Hearing that an augmentation is likely to take place, they drop a few hints about the excellence of their respective corps; and, we may imagine, get in answer—"you are both very good fellows, and, we must see what can be done for you." To the Staff man—"Your regiment augmented, shall go to India:" to the other—"Yours is a favourite corps, that we do not like to send to the East; but it shall be augmented to 1200, which, in the first instance, will add considerably to your off-reckonings; further, we shall form it into two battalions. Although, in the first instance, two battalions of 540 each would not be more profitable to you than one of 1080, yet so many volunteers may arrive as will carry each of the battalions higher, and we cannot well refuse them. This, under the pretence that they may be gradually diminished, will do for the present; and many events may arise that may occasion these second battalions to become permanent, to be raised to the establishment of 740 each, and consequently carry up your emoluments in a proportionate rate." To so charming a speech what answer can be more appropriate than the profoundest of bows—The matter is settled; and this is the way in which our Army is augmented on an emergency.

* By a recent order, the means of retirement to the Company's officers hold out still greater encouragement. They have allowed all officers of twenty years' *bona fide* service with the rank and pay of Captain; after twenty-five years, with that of Major; thirty years, Lieutenant-Colonel; and thirty-five years, Colonel,—even though they should not have attained these respective ranks. Nothing can be more handsome, and, at the same time, just, than this arrangement: but it is doubtful if the embarrassed state of the Oriental finances will permit its fulfilment.

* Query—What is the new depôt to do about saucepans and fryingpans?

* This reflection does not, of course, apply to the volunteer from the depôt or recruits lately joined, as all young soldiers at first starting, are desirous of going on foreign service.

MISCELLANEA.

A Vienna letter, July 18, says:—"An atrocious crime has just deprived the finance department of one of its oldest functionaries, Baron Philibert de Stramitski, director of accounts of the Austrian public debt, a man nearly 80 years of age, 55 of which he had passed in office. M. de Stramitski had, a few years ago, taken under his protection a young Venetian, named Pupella, and given him a lucrative place in his office. In the evening of the 12th, the baron, who was a bachelor, and had only two servants, was alone in his apartment, when Pupella called upon him, and asked him to lend him a hundred florins. The old gentleman consented to do so, and went with Pupella to his chest to take out the money. He had scarcely applied the key to the lock, when Pupella struck him several blows on the head with a stone tied up in silk handkerchief, and his victim having fallen to the ground insensible, he was filling his pockets with notes and gold from the chest, when he was disturbed by the valet-de-chambre of the baron, who collared him, and calling to his aid the other servants, kept him in good custody. Assistance was instantly given to the victim, but it was too late, for he was already dead. The murderer, who only a year ago inherited 80,000 florins (200,000f) from a relative, all of which he had lost in gambling instantly confessed his crime, which, indeed, could no be denied, and added that his only motive was to obtain the means of paying what he called some debts of honour."

AFFAIRS OF HONOUR IN "OULD" IRELAND.—Old Sir Capel Molyneux (not the last Sir Capel, but his predecessor) was one of those "butchers of a silk button," who would not allow friendship to cool in the very heat of a rencontre. When about 80, he took offence at something said by the late General Mahon then a youngster and major in the 9th dragoons, quartered at Armagh; and he invited the major to come out to Castle Dillon, to be shot, and then to breakfast with what appetite he might. They fired a brace of pistols, the young soldier taking heed to shoot wide of the grey head, while the palsied hand of the old man was a sufficient security against anything but that which, they say, may kill the d——l, namely, a chance shot. Six rounds were exchanged in this manner, the old cock stepping out at each interval during the reloading of the pistols, to interrogate "Mahon," as he familiarly accosted him, about his father's agricultural pursuits, and to enlighten him upon the relative merits of red and white Norfolks. At last, the young major got tired of the amusement, and sent a ball whizzing by the baronet's ear, which brought him to. "Thank you, Mahon," said he, "that was well meant, but come along now; we've had enough of it. My hand's not in this morning. Let's finish it some other time." So saying, he took the major by the arm, and they walked together into the breakfast-parlour, where Lady Molyneux, a pious woman, was waiting with the family prayer-book open, and wondering "what in the world had kept them so long?" It is sometimes well to be of a lowly origin and, therefore, unworthy to be laid in the bed of honour. Old Bagenal of Carlow, the proudest man in the King's dominions, had a neighbour named Weld who was rich, and admitted into society as a gentleman, but he kept four mills. This circumstance saved his life; for his pigs, having trespassed upon the aristocrat's demesne, were sent home with their tails shaved off to the stump and of course a challenge was the consequence. Bagenal was in a fit of the gout, but he had himself carried into a church yard and propped up against a tomb-stone, in which position he received the miller's fire. The shot struck a death's head and cross bones under his elbow, scattering a hundred splinters about his ears. It was now Bugenal's turn; but he disdained even to let his pistol off in the air. "You shall never boast," said he, haughtily, "that a gentleman's ball traversed your carcass;" and then letting down the pistol to half-cock returned it to his second, and hobbled into his carriage.—Tait's Magazine.

GRAND MILITARY INSPECTION ON HOUNSLOW HEATH.—On Saturday forenoon a grand inspection of the 8th royal hussars took place on the review ground Hounslow-heath. Shortly after ten o'clock the hussars, under the command of Colonel M'Caul, marched from Hounslow Barracks, formed into line on the south side of the ground, which was kept by a troop of the 2d life guards, stationed at Windsor. At half-past ten o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bowater, equerry in waiting, and accompanied by his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, attended by Baron Braudenstein, arrived on the ground, followed by their Royal Highness the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Cowper, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill (commander of the forces), the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Earl of Cardigan, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir C. Dalbiac, Sir Willoughby Cotton, Sir George Quentin, Colonel Reid, &c. After the lines had been inspected, the regiment went through a number of evolutions, which lasted until nearly 12 o'clock, when the regiment again formed into line and saluted, after which they returned to their barracks. In consequence of the fineness of the day a large number of persons were present, and there was a goodly display of beauty and fashion in open carriages on the ground.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT FROM A PULPIT.—BRIGHTON, MONDAY, AUG. 1.—Yesterday morning, immediately after performance of Divine worship and before any of the congregation had left the Chapel Royal, in Prince's place, the Rev. Mr. Drummond, the officiating minister, after apologising to the congregation for what he was going to say, stated that he had been credibly informed that there were at that time in the chapel two notorious pickpockets? The announcement produced the utmost consternation among the congregation, and all eyes were directed to two strangers in the middle aisle of the chapel, who were extremely well dressed, and who appeared very much confused at the gaze of the congregation. The near approach of our races, which are generally visited by a great number of the *pickpocket* fraternity, led to the belief that the two strangers were connected with that class of persons, and on their leaving the chapel they were followed by a crowd of well dressed persons down North-street, and across the Steine. One of them walked lame, and on reaching the Steine they were met by one of the Brighton headboroughs, who inquired the cause of the pressure of the crowd. The strangers hearing that they were suspected of being pickpokets, claimed the protection of the headborough, and then called a fly off the stand, and drove to Cannon-place, where the headborough was informed that one of the gentlemen was a curate of Barton-on-Humber, and the other a fellow of St. John's College. We understand that the circumstance was to have been explained from the pulpit last night, but as that explanation was not given, the gentlemen we are informed, intend forthwith to commence legal proceedings.

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POSTSCRIPT.

COURIER OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 23, 1842.

We have just received the following, which we lay before our Readers without any remark.

LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA.

Englishman Office, Sept. 11. 1 P. M.

The *Water Witch* has arrived from China, having left Macao on the 28th July : Colonel Morris of H. M.'s 49th Regiment is a passenger, and the bearer of dispatches. Woosung was taken by our troops, and 364 pieces of cannon. We give some particulars below. The price of Opium in China was 445 to 50 dollars.

CIRCULAR TO H, B. M's. SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

(*From the Canton Register, July* 26.)

The gratifying duty of announcing further highly important successes of H· M. combined forces, again devolves on H. M. plenipotentiary in China.

After the necessary delay in destroying the batteries, magazines, foundries, barracks, and other public buildings, as well as the ordnance, arms, and amunition, captured at Chapoo, the troops were re-embarked, and the expeditiun finally quitted that port on the 23rd of May, and arrived on the 29th off the Rugged islands, where it remained until the 12th of June, on which day it crossed the Bar, which had been previously surveyed and buoyed off, into the Yangtszekeang river, to the point where the river is joined by the Woosung.

At this point the Chinese authorities had erected immense lines of works, to defend the entrances of both rivers, and seem to have been so confident of their ability to repel us, that they permitted a very close *reconnoisance* to be made in two of the small steamers by their excellencies the Naval and Military commanders in chief on the 14th inst. ; and even cheered and encouraged the boats which were sent in the same night to lay down buoys to guide the ships of war to their allotted positions of attack.

At daylight, on the morning of the 16th, the squadron weighed anchor, and proceeded to take up their respective stations, which was scarcely done when the batteries opened, and the cannonade on both sides was extremely heavy and unceasing for about two hours ; that of the Chinese then began to slacken, and the seamen and marines were landed at once, under the fire from the ships, and drove the enemy out of the batteries before the troops could be disembarked and formed for advancing.

—Two hundred and fifty three guns (42 of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of eleven feet long. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed that they were fitted with bamboo sights.

The casualties in the Naval arm of the expedition amounted to two killed and twenty-five wounded, but the land forces had not a man touched. It appears almost miraculous that the casualties should not have been much greater, considering how well the Chinese served their guns. The " Blonde" frigate had 14 shot in her hull, the " Sesostris" steamer 11, and all the ships engaged more or less. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been about 80 killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

On the 17th of June some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the Woosung river and found a battery deserted, mounting 55 guns, of which 17 were brass.

On the 19th two more batteries close to the city of Shanghai, opened their guns on the advanced division of the light squadron, but on receiving a couple of broadsides, the Chinese fled, and the batteries, which contained 48 guns (17 of them brass) were instantly occupied, and the troops took possession of the city, were the public buildings were destroyed, and the extensive government granaries given to the people.

His excellency the admiral proceeded up the river Woosung with two of the small iron steamers on the 20th inst., about 50 miles beyond the city of Shanghai, and in this *reconnoisance* two additional field works, each mounting four heavy guns, were taken and destroyed, bringing the total of ordnance captured in these operations up to the astonishing number of 364 of which 76 are of brass, and chiefly large handsome guns ; many of the brass guns have got devices showing that they have been cast lately, several of them have Chinese characters signifying " the tamer and subduer of the barbarians," and one particularly large one is dignified by the title of the " barbarian."

The Chinese high officers and troops are supposed to have fled in the direction of the cities of Soochow, Hangchowfoo, and Nanking. The same high authorities have made another indirect attempt to retard active operations, by an avowed wish to treat, and have also given a satisfactory proof of their anxiety to conciliate by the release of 16 of H. M.'s subjects (European and natives of India) who had been kidnapped ; but as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they can be listened to, they were met by an intimation to that effect.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam frigate " Queen," in the Yangtszekeang river (off Woosung) the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

The usual success has attended the British arms at *Shanghae*. H. M.'s plenipotentiary observes that the Chinese " served their guns well :" and some private letters that we have seen state that the fire of the Chinese was very severe : more so than ever before *tested*: the Nemesis's rigging was cut to pieces; an artillery man belonging to her was obliged to have his right arm amputated at the shoulder joint : another man, belonging to the Pluto, lost both his legs at the ancles; and lieut. Hewitt, R. M. of h. m.'s ship Blonde, lost his head by a round shot. Before this Nanking and the command of the grand canal must be in the possession of h. m.'s forces ; but if it is the intention of h. m.'s plenipotentiary and the commanders in chief to proceed to Peking, *this year*, time is lost in these detailed operations. Mr. Lay, the naturalist and interpreter, was also severely wounded in the face by a splinter.

The Chinese have adopted the use of paddle-wheels to some of their war-junks :—two forward and two aft. —but the manner in which they are worked has not been clearly explained to the *Chebar* who left his ship in his gig at 11 a. m. on the 22d inst to proceed to Canton. He ventured to go through the back passage, which is at present a *flavius clausus* ; when he arrived at the narrow pass which is lined by forts, five government boats started in chase, came up with, and rifled his boat and then himself and boat's crew, and conveyed them all to Canton.—At 10 p. m. the consignee of the ship received a message, saying that an English captain and 3 sailors were in the consoo house, and thither he was requested to go. He found the place full of officers, who were soon satisfied with his explanation of the affair; and nearly every article taken out of the boat was returned, a list taken of what was missing, and promise given that the missing articles should be restored, or their value paid for. One of the boat's crew was missing, and may have been drowned in the scuffle : and if so, we trust the Chinese authorities will be brought to a severe account.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS·

Betel Nut.—The demand and price in Macao, for this article have slightly risen.

Broad Cloth, ex sup.—Has declined in price in Canton.

Cochineal (Garbled).—Has declined in demand and price in Macao.

Cotton, Bombay·—A large sale has been made at taels 8.9 mace.

It is reported that 20,000 bale of new Bombay Cotton have been sold, and peices have declined a little.

Cotton Yarn.—Going down,

Iron, Rod.—Has slightly declined, and hoop iron has slightly advanced in price.

Lead.—Has increased a quarter of a dollar in price.

Longcloths, White.—Are in rather better demand, the price has risen a fraction.

Do. Do. Grey.—Are nearly stationary.

Long Ells, Scarlet.—The price has advanced in the Canton and decline in the Macao market.

Pepper Malay.—Has declined in price in Macao.

Putchuck.—The price has fallen in Canton.

Quicksilver.—Has fallen in Canton considerably.

Ruttans.—Have fallen in price both in the Canton and Macao markets.

Tin Plates.—The price has encreased in Canton.

EXPORTS.

Cassia.—The price has declined in the Macao market.

Galangal.—The price has declined in the Macao market.

Silk Raw.—The stock in the market is about 600 bales ; price paid for fine Tsatle, dr. 485 cash·

Teas.—Are still dear, and are received against goods. The prices in Macao have also advanced.

Orange Peko, Plain taels 28 a 45 asked ; tacls 33 has been offered for the finest, old do., 25 a 27·

The tea market is dull, and very little doing ; new Orange Pekoe, 35 a 40, old do, 28 a 29.

EXCHANGE.

E. I. director's bills at 30 days are going freely at 222 for cut money.

On London 4s, 9d. Sales .

Private paper 30 days on Calcutta has been done at 222 Co's rupees for $ 100.

FREIGHTS.

£5. per ton at Whampoa, and at Macao £1. 4s. a £1. 10s.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July.	ARRIVED.	from
16	Chebar, Harrison, Liverpool.	
16	Westmoreland, Beigstock, Amoy.	
17	Potentate, Ramsay, Amoy.	
20	Helen, Hickes, Bombay and Singapore.	
21	H. C. Steamer Driver, S. F. Farmer, esq. Commander.	Singapore.
22	Ganada, Edgar, Singapore.	
22	Shepherd, Bowdich, Batavia.	
22	Feederick Huth, Toby, do.	
--	Andromache, Butcher, do.	

July.	SAILED	For
19	Hugh Walker, Shanks, Chusan .	
19	Lowell, (U. S.) Pierce, Amoy .	
20	Fr. Corv. Favorite,—Page, esq. capt.	Amoy.
20	Gazelle, Ogg, Manila.	
22	Carnatic, Cunningham, London .	
22	Nantasket, (U. S.) Rogers, Manila.	
22	Sir H. Compton, Boullon, Bombay.	
25	Hellas, Strachan, Sing, and Calcutta.	

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